FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 153

8 August 1986

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BOGACHEV CHIDES U.S. 'UNDERMINING' OF ARMS ACCORDS

LD071651 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 7 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

It has now become perfectly evident that, upon having announced its decision in May 1982 not to take actions which would undermine the unratified Soviet-U.S. Salt-2 treaty, the Reagan administration had never intended to observe the obligation.

The meaning of that step by Washington was to try to convince the world public opinion of the U.S. Administration's "peaceful intentions" and at the same time, without firmly committing itself, to get an opportunity to realize claims to military superiority.

Fred Ikle, U.S. undersecretary of defence, had once stated in a moment of frankness that the arms control treaties suited the United States only in the part which concerned limitations for the other side and that they should be immediately discarded as soon as they begin to hinder the United States from building up its own military arsenals.

In 1986 the United States was confronted with the alternative of either stopping the deployment of cruise missiles on strategic bombers above the 'ceiling' established under the SALT-2 treaty or to abandoning the treaty.

In such conditions Washington without hesitation declared the SALT-2 treaty to be defunct.

The U.S. Administration's assurances about its commitment to the idea of reducing arms through international accords proved mendacious from beginning to end at the very first practical check-up.

Finalizing the course started in 1981 towards undermining the accords aimed at reducing the risk of nuclear war, the U.S. Administration is now trying to present the process of reducing arms through talks as a propaganda competition. Not more than that.

Official spokesman of Washington try to prove that by violating the existing treaties the United States ostensibly wants to create a new arms control pattern which would be based on maximum restraint without any formal agreements.

Edward Djerejian, deputy press secretary of the White House, stated recently that the United States would not deploy more strategic weapons' delivery systems or strategic missile warheads than the Soviet Union.

Several days later the U.S. NUCLEAR TIMES magazine reported the U.S. Administration's decision to deploy additionally 13,000 nuclear warheads in the coming ten years.

No one can guarantee that the Pentagon would not demand soon that the number of nuclear munitions in U.S. arsenals be trebled.

The "concept of restraint" which Washington is now suggesting in place of the arms limitation treaties being violated by it inspire still less confidence than Reagan's 1982 declaration about his determination not to undercut the SALT-2 treaty.

ISRAELYAN VIEWS NEED FOR NEW U.S. ARMS POLICY

LD071244 Moscow TASS in English 1221 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Geneva August 7 TASS -- "It is necessary to put emphasis on the lessons which mankind should draw from the tragedy of Hiroshima", Viktor Israelyan, the leader of the Soviet delegation at the Conference on Disarmament, said at the conference today. "It is absurd and simply criminal to follow old, long-dead, patterns in face of the nuclear threat. The time has come to consider the realities of the nuclear age and not to make policy on the basis of illusions and delusions by the yardsticks of the age that existed before August 9, 1945".

As an example of an outdated political thinking, the speaker mentioned the policy of the United States designed to raise artificial obstacles in the way of efforts to curb the arms race and achieve disarmament, specifically in the matter of preventing an arms race in outer space. Contrary to obvious facts the United States is trying to persuade the world that the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative" is allegedly the only way to save mankind.

In contrast to the policy of "star wars", the Soviet Union puts forward an alternative of "star peace", i.e. exploration of outer space by the joint efforts of all states for peaceful purposes. In this connection the Soviet delegation presented a action programme set forth in the letter of June 12 addressed by Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Most of other participants in the Geneva conference set before themselves the aim of preventing an arms race in space. Lying on the table, next to the Soviet proposals, are concrete proposals from Sweden, Argentina, Sri Lanka, China and Australia. The recent meetings dealing with the need to take effective steps, were addressed by representatives of Indonesia, Poland, Romania, Venezuela, Czechoslovakia and other countries.

But progress on these matters, like on other problems of curbing the arms race and removing the nuclear threat, is being hampered by the policy pursued by the delegations of the USA and some of its allies.

Donald Lowitz, the leader of the American delegation, speaking at the latest meeting, tried again to present the Washington administration as something like an only advocate of peace and disarmanent. Equally strange was his assertion that the bomb dropped on Hiroshima gave rise to thousands of hopes, "revolutionised" man's thinking, brought nearer the end of war and facilitated the establishment of the United Nations. Such an obvious reluctance not to reckon with historic facts and the sentiments of the world public caused confusion even in the circles of Western delegations.

OVCHINNIKOV ARTICLE MARKS MORATORIUM ANNIVERSARY

PM071451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[Article by own political observers Vsevolod Ovchinnikov: "A Day of Grief, a Day of Hope"]

[Excerpts] If the deadlock of the nuclear disarmament process is to be broken, it is necessary to start with the simplest and most accessible steps. Banning all nuclear explosions is the easiest way of shutting off the motor of the nuclear arms race in its most dangerous area, since the creation of new kinds of nuclear weapons and the improvement of existing ones would then cease automatically. [paragraph continues]

While at the same time a process of gradual and steady withering away of the arsenals stockpiled by each side would take place. And, finally, mankind would be rid of the side effects of nuclear explosions, which cause grave, albeit not yet fully studied harm to nature.

That is why the Soviet Union marked the 40th anniversary of the Hiroshima tragedy with a bold initiative: From 6 August until the end of the year it unilaterally ended all nuclear explosions, whether for military or peaceful purposes. The results of the meeting between the USSR and U.S. leaders in Geneva, where encouraging joint statements were made on the impermissibility of nuclear war, prompted the Soviet Union to make a further good-will move, extending its unilateral moratorium through 31 March this year. In February the authors of the Delhi Declaration -- the leaders of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden -- made an urgent appeal for restraint from nuclear explosions until the new Soviet-Ameerican summit was held. Opposed in Washington, Moscow responded to this appeal in the affirmative.

The Soviet moratorium was a new step taken along a long road. The Soviet Union proposed a complete nuclear test ban as early as 1955, soon after Japanese fishermen suffered the aftereffects of the American thermonuclear explosion carried out on Bikini Atoll. [passage omitted]

In 1963, the treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water was signed in Moscow. It was the first major step toward curbing the nuclear race and blocked off the most dangerous sources of radioactive contamination of the environment.

The 1974 Soviet-American treaty banning underground explosions with a yield of over 150 kilotons could have taken a future step toward completely ending nuclear tests. Another Soviet-American treaty, signed 2 years later, also limited the yield of explosions carried out for peaceful purposes and prevents their being used to improve nuclear weapons. Unfortunately, neither of these treaties was to enter into force, as a result of the American side dragging out their ratification by every kind of far-fetched pretext.

In 1977, once again on our country's initiative, the USSR, the United States, and Britain began drafting a treaty on a complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests. After 3 years they managed to reach virtually complete agreement on the text of the treaty and appendixes. But in 1980, when the opportunity of signing the document was close, the United States refused to continue the talks. The Soviet Union has repeatedly offered to renew the talks -- bilaterally; trilaterally, with British participation; or multilaterally, as part of the Geneva Disarmanent Conference. We are also ready to extend the 1963 treaty to cover underground tests of nuclear weapons, as urged by the 40th session of the UN General Assembly.

What about Washington? As a White House official spokesman stated the other day, a treaty completely banning nuclear tests "remains a long-term U.S. goal." But he explained that Washington will deem it appropriate only when the need for means of deterrence disappears, nuclear arsenals have been radically reduced, means of monitoring [proverka] considerably improved, and mutual trust (which, according to the latest formulation, means a change in Soviet domestic policy) strengthened. But an official State Department spokesman did not consider it necessary to heap a series of prior conditions and was much more frank. "The duration of the Soviet moratorium," he said, "depends on the Soviet Union itself. As for the United States, we do not consider a moratorium to be in our security."

Washington contends that the United States cannot join the moratorium, because the USSR is ahead of it in the development [razrabotka] and modernization of nuclear combat munitions.

However, first, it is common knowledge that the USSR has had to catch up to the United States at every phase of the nuclear race; and, second, the figures show that the United States has carried out more nuclear explosions than all the other nuclear powers combined.

There are no sensible arguments against ending nuclear tests. The American side's claims that there are verification [kontrol] difficulties are untenable. Both sides possess adequate national technical means for this. The USSR has repeatedly stated that international forms of monitoring [proverka], right up to on-site inspection [inspektsiya], are acceptable provided that the complete renunciation of nuclear explosions rather than the use of observers to legalize them will be monitored [kontrolirovat].

The International Forum of Scientists for a Nuclear Test Ban held meetings in Moscow this summer. Its participants gave specific examples of joint verification [kontrol] carried out by Soviet and American scientists to ensure nuclear explosions were not held. By agreement between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the U.S. Natural Resources Defense Council, seismic recording centers are to be located in Kazakhstan and Nevada. But by an irony of fate, as it were, the American specialists present near the Soviet test range were only able to record explosions in Nevada -- the 14th and 15th explosions since the Soviet moratorium began.

The silence at the Soviet test ranges demonstrates more convincingly than any words that the new political thinking in the Soviet Union is an objective reality. This also increases the scope of reason and goodwill in the world community. Virtually every country in the United Nations, except the United States, Britain, and France, has voted in favor of immediately ending nuclear tests. Although, as polls show, 56 percent of Americans and 84 percent of Britons favor joining the Soviet moratorium. This is also what is being advocated by the authors of the Delhi Declaration, who timed their meeting in Mexico to coincide with the anniversary of the Hiroshima tragedy.

The attitude adopted toward nuclear tests now serves as a kind of touchstone against which states' policy is gauged: Those that strive to eliminate nuclear weapons demand a complete end to explosions, whereas those who cling to such weapons want the tests to continue.

"it is now more important than ever before," M.S. Gorbachev said in Vladivostok, "that we galvanize the potential of commonsense and the partnership of reason to arrest the slide toward catastrophe. Our resolve to do everything within our powers to achieve that is immutable."

This resolve is an inspiration to peace campaigners in all countries and boosts the hope that the threat of a nuclear apocalypse will forever vanish from the horizon and that mankind will enter the 21st century, firm in the knowledge that the tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki will never recur.

MILITARY SCIENTISTS DEFENDS VERIFICATION ISSUE

PM061405 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Aug 86 Second Edition p 5

[Candidate of Technical Sciences Colonel of Reserves V. Chernyshev article under the rubric "Military Scientist's Opinion": "The New Approach: Supporters and Opponents; On the Significance of the Soviet-American Experiment in the Verification of Nuclear Test"]

[Text] The banning and, ultimately, the complete destruction of nuclear weapons has always been the objective of Soviet foreign policy. [paragraph continues]

A concrete program for achieving this noble goal in a historically short space of time -- by the end of this century -- is set forth in the 15 January statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The priority task in the nuclear disarmament context is a general and complete ban on nuclear weapon tests. The point is that even a reduction in nuclear arsenals, without a ban on nuclear explosions, would not eliminate the nuclear threat, since the possibility would remain of modernizing outdated systems and creating increasingly sophisticated and lethal weapons.

Talks on ending nuclear explosions and nuclear weapons tests were conducted for more than 3 decades. Treaties were concluded on banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water (1963), on the limiting of underground nuclear weapon tests (1974), and on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes (1976). Unfortunately, Washington never ratified the last two treaties. The lack of an accord on a total end to nuclear tests led to the creation of multiple independently targeted reentry vehicles; a tenfold increase in the number of nuclear weapons; and the emergence of cruise missiles with nuclear warheads. In the future, unless a barrier is erected, various types of "third generation" nuclear weapons will appear, including some designed for deployment in space.

The Soviet Union has made considerable efforts to prevent events from turning in a direction dangerous to mankind. Take just the recent facts. Since 6 August 1985 a unilateral Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions has been in force. Several times the USSR has proposed commencing the elaboration of a treaty banning nuclear weapon tests on an international legal basis, and to this end resuming or commencing appropriate talks -- bilateral, trilateral, or multilateral.

What about the United States? From the very beginning it has adhered to a negative position on the question of a moratorium on nuclear tests and opposed the Soviet proposal for talks on a general and complete ban on nuclear weapons. To "justify" this negative position, they have cited, and continue to cite, first and foremost, the "difficulties of verification."

The false nature of the American "argument" becomes particularly clear in the light of the fact that the Soviet Union attaches particular significance to this question of verification. It is well-known that modern national technical means available to the USSR and the United States make it possible to determine without difficulty whether or not nuclear explosions are being carried out. The fact that it is entirely possible to carry out such verification by national means, it was pointed out in M.S. Gorbavhev's report to the 4th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, was clearly demonstrated, in particular, in 1985, when the Soviet Union recorded an underground nuclear explosion of a very small yield that was carried out in the United States and not announced.

Moreover the USSR has stated that if the United States agrees to the ending of all nuclear explosions on a reciprocal basis, proper verification of the observance of such an accord will be ensured, in addition to national technical means, with the help of international procedures -- including on-site inspection where necessary. The Soviet leadership has also expressed the readiness to take advantage of the proposal by the leaders of the six states (the "Deli Declaration") for help in the verification of the ending of nuclear tests, including on-site inspections. The conservative British newspaper THE TIMES was forced to admit: The USSR's readiness to ensure on-site inspection put the United States in an extremely difficult position.

Nonetheless the U.S. Administration continues to go on about the "inadequacy of means of verification." This farfetched, artificial way of putting the question has been exposed for what it is more than once even in the United States. As prominent American specialists stated in August 1985, "the present level of development of seismology and the existing technical means of observing seismic waves make it possible to be confident that with the help of a network of seismological stations it would be possible to detect secret tests even if the yield of nuclear explosions does not exceed 1 kiloton." A treaty banning nuclear tests, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL stressed, is now entirely verifiable.

Today the world is following with keen attention the joint research by Soviet and American scientists in the sphere of the methodology of verification of nuclear tests. Under an agreement reached by the USSR Academy of Sciences and the U.S. Natural Resources Defense Council, seismological recording centers equipped with highly sensitive instruments are to be sited in Kazakhstan and Nevada. This work has already begun in the Soviet Union, near Karkaralinsk; observations and the first recordings have been made.

The political significance of the implementation of this agreement is enormous. First, it is further evidence of the USSR's goodwill and readiness to go far in the sphere of verification and promote the creation of an atmosphere of confidence, and of its desire to put an end to nuclear tests. As Prof (F. Van Khippel) of Princeton University (United States) stated, the USSR's consent to the installation of American seismological equipment in the region of Semipalatinsk, that is, in the region where Soviet nuclear tests are conducted, shows that the new way of thinking, so necessary in the nuclear and space age, exists in practice in the Soviet Union and is manifested in the desire "to let others see what the USSR is doing." The Americans, allowed into the holy of holies, were given the opportunity to "record" the music of the Soviet moratorium.

Second, American scientists on the spot, so to speak, on Soviet territory, were able to see for themselves the justice of the USSR specialists' viewpoint: It is possible to exercise verification of a moratorium on nuclear explosions with the help of national technical means. Even the not very sensitive instruments so far installed by the Americans registered the two nuclear explosions carried out in the United States during the Soviet-American experiment. And today considerably more sensitive equipment exists in the USSR, the United States, and other countries. The practical conclusion arising from this fact is quite clear: Today it is impossible to conceal the testing of even the smallest nuclear device, national technical means fully ensure reliable verification.

Third, the joint Soviet-American experiments simultaneously blew sky-high two theses used by the U.S. Administration to cover up its reluctance to reach agreement on a total nuclear test ban: on the "inadequancy of verification" and on how the USSR supposedly conceals its secrets, so that the "possibility of violation" of a future accord cannot be eliminated. The scientists experimenting in the Semipalatinsk region proved convincingly that the problem of verification, as a technical problem, does not exist, and that verification by the methods that have been developed by geophysicists is totally reliable. The very presence of U.S. scientists and American equipment in Kazakhstan demolishes the second thesis, exploited by those who support the creation of new nuclear weapons, whereby the Soviet Union will not agree to accept the broadest forms of verification -- national and international, including on-site inspection and the installation of equipment. This has already been done, it turns out, and with no red tape.

Fourth, the practical possibility and effectiveness of joint work by Soviet and American representatives in the verification of the arms limitation process, as well as the idea of international cooperation in this shpere in general, is confirmed.

Fifth, on the admission of the scientists from the United States, their efforts help to restore the tarnished image of American science as a creative force. This image is indeeed tarnished, since nearly any scientific achievement in the United States is very rapidly adapted to destructive purposes. This should not be: Science should serve mankind's prosperity.

The unique cooperation between Soviet and American scientists had a tremendous influence on world public opinion. But representatives of U.S. official circles reacted in various ways. Some with restrained curiosity, others with unconcealed displeasure. Pentagon chief C. Weinberger stated: "No, I don't think this is a decisive change. But I will be interested to know what they discover." They have discovered it! American nuclear explosions, and total silence on the Soviet range. This infuriated the well-known Pentagon "hawk" R. Perle, assistant defense secretary, who described the joint Soviet-American program as "absurd" and as playing "into the hands mainly of the Soviet Union."

Prof I. Cochran, chief geophysicist in seismography at the American Natural Resources Defense Council, replied to Perle in an ABC television program. "Richard Perle," he said, "does not want a ban on nuclear tests. As a result he slanders the entire project and tries to do everything he can to minimize its significance. Listen to what the scientists say at the Livermore Laurence radiation laboratory, listen to what the head of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences says. They are full of enthusiasm for the project. For the first time foreign citizens have been allowed into the Soviet Union to monitor activity connected with nuclear arms. That is a real success, and we must develop it. Now we have better opportunities than ever before for reaching agreement on a total nuclear test ban."

Yes, every opportunity now exists for this. The USSR's firm, consistent policy on this question, its practical steps in this direction -- the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions, the invitation to American scientists with their equipment -- all this has created a good basis for agreement to be reached. The meeting that began in Geneva on 25 July between Soviet and American experts on a wide range of issues -- verification of nuclear explosions, ways of totally renouncing nuclear tests -- could help get things moving. As for verification, as the Soviet Union stated, there is one fundamental issue on our side -- verification of the ending of tests, verification that tests are not being held, rather than verification of their continuation and the improvement of nuclear weapons.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES PROPOSALS ON ASIA, PACIFIC

LD071832 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 7 Aug 86

[From the "Focus on Asia"; Viktor Glazunov commentary]

[Text] The world today widely discusses the Soviet proposals concerning the Asian and Pacific region. Radio Moscow political commentator Glazunov touches on some of the questions that are being raised. This is what he writes:

The Soviet Union has always given attention to the region. One reason is because the bigger part of its territory is in Asia and it is interested in the peaceful development of that area. When analyzing the comments made on the Soviet proposals what strikes the eye are the attempts of the United States to minimize their importance and proclaim them mere propaganda. Actually, this has become a sort of reflex to every Soviet initiative on the part of certain circles in the United States.

Incidentally, it would be well if the United States itself engaged in such propaganda. Washington, for instance, hastened to declare as propaganda the decision of the Soviet Union to return from Afghanistan part of the Soviet military contingent which is there at the request of the Afghan Government. They say this concerns only several thousand Soviet servicemen. For many years, however, talks have been going on to reduce the armed forces and arms in central Europe. At the first stage it is proposed to withdraw from central Europe also several thousand American servicemen, along with Soviet soldiers. Washington, however, does all it can to avoid such an agreement. What prevents the United States, using its terminology, from making such a propaganda move? Simply because it does not want to give a political signal and to demonstrate its political will to reduce military arsenals in central Europe. As for the Soviet Union, by returning from Afghanistan part of its troops, it gives a political signal and demonstrates its readiness to work for a political settlement of the situation in and around Afghanistan. And that is the way all people who want a political settlement view the Soviet step. And when such a settlement is attained it would be possible to speed up the return of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Commentators and politicians also single out the desire of the Soviet Union to make more dynamic its bilateral relations with all countries of Asia and the Pacific, without exception. Special attention is given to the prospects of Soviet-Chinese relations. Viktor Glazulnov writes:

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China are big powers and nuclear powers. History has placed an exceedingly responsible mission on them. Much in the development of world affairs depend on them. Relations between the two socialist countries have been advancing in a very complicated way. There were periods of friendship and there were periods when relations were very cool. In recent years there has been a noticeable improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations. The Soviet Union wants them to be really goodneighborly relations. It is ready to discuss with the People's Republic of China, at any time and any level, everything that will help attain that. And not only the people of the two countries would stand to gain from that, but also others.

Nevertheless, certain elements across the ocean keep wondering whether the Soviet Union doesn't seek, as they say, to play the China card against the United States. Incidentally, the United States is inclined to ascribe to the Soviet Union the desire to set the countries in Europe and other parts of the world against America. But that is not so. The Soviet Union understands very well that attempts to exclude the United States from settling international problems are not only groundless but harmful.

The Soviet Union is for the United States taking an active part in solving problems in the Asian and Pacific region. After all, the United States belongs to the region and has political and economic interests there. And bearing in mind the United States' military presence in the region, it becomes quite clear that it is impossible to settle the problems of the area without the United States. And when proposing a Pacific conference similar to the one in Helsinki, the Soviet Union, of course, lists the United States among its participants.

There has been extensive response to the idea of holding a Pacific conference similar to the one in Helsinki. Can the Pacific region gain from Europe's experience? Viktor Glazunov writes:

It is not a matter of copying everything that went on at the conference on security and cooperation in Helsinki. It is the European method of a collective approach to solving problems that is important. Equally important is how the question is put: that there should be collective security and cooperation and not confrontation. Of course, not everything is going along smoothly in Europe. Nevertheless, the Helsinki process of a dialogue, talks, and agreements works in Europe. It is a factor of stability and reduces the likelihood of arms conflicts. And wouldn't such a process also help things in Asia and the Pacific?

On the whole, the Asian and Pacific region is not militarized to such an extent as Europe. And that should be viewed as a certain advantage, but a rather relative one. The potentials for militarization in the region are tremendous and the consequences are exceedingly dangerous, bearing in mind the complex situation in that part of the world. So, while it is not yet [too] late, it is necessary to put up a barrier first of all on the way of spreading and building up nuclear weapons in Asia and the Pacific.

When advancing its proposals on security and cooperation in the Asian and Pacific region the Soviet Union is ready to discuss the constructive proposals of other countries. The region has experience in the Nonaligned Movement. Many constructive ideas and proposals have already been put forward there. For instance, the proposals on setting up peace zones and nuclear-free zones.

The Soviet Union believes that the wind of relaxation of tension from Vladivostok which people now talk about will speed up the joint search for ways and means of ensuring security and starting cooperation in Asia and the Pacific.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL VIEWS NONALIGNED TIES

LD071007 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 7 TASS -- The Non-aligned Movement has turned into a powerful factor over the past twenty-five years and moved into the foreground of world politics, Sergey Sinitsyn, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Department on Questions of Non-Alignment, has declared.

He spoke at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists on relations between the Soviet Union and the Non-Aligned Movement, held at the Soviet Foreign Ministry press centre today.

The Soviet Union backed the movement since its very inception. Different as the non-aligned nations were, the Soviet side maintained good relations with the overwhelming majority of them, he said.

"We fully respect these countries' policy of non-alignment, and we have never been biased in our approach to this movement."

The socialist community and the Non-Aligned Movement had many things in common in the approach to such problems as a comprehensive nuclear test ban, non-militarization of outer space, establishment of nuclear-free and peace zones in Africa, the Indian Ocean and the Asian and Pacific region and the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of lasting peace, security and cooperation, Sinitsyn said.

Together with the non-aligned nations, the Soviet Union favoured the establishment of a new world economic order and the convocation of an international conference to consider interrelationship between disarmament and development.

On questions of settling the situation around Afghanistan and Kampuchea, the Soviet Foreign Ministry official stressed the need to avoid the kindling of heightening tension, even within the framework of the Non-Aligned Movement, since such policy was meeting the interests only of those forces which were seeking to generate tension worldwide.

The positions of the Soviet Union and the Non-Aligned Movement might not be identical on some questions, he observed. But this circumstance should in no way hinder the further consolidation of their cooperation in the world arena, since it was only through concerted effort by all peace-loving forces that it was possible to put a roadblock in the way of imperialism's hegemonistic aspirations.

KRASNOV CITED ON TIES WITH DEVELOPING NATIONS

LD070955 Moscow TASS in English 0929 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 7 TASS -- It has become especially significant to developing countries nowadays to maintain efforts to ensure their economic independence, said Aleksandr Krasnov, chief editor of the Middle and Near East and Africa desk of NOVOSTI Press Agency.

He was speaking at a briefing for Soviet and foreign correspondents at the Press Center of the Foreign Ministry of the USSR today, which dealt with the Soviet Union's cooperation with developing nations.

The USSR, Krasnov said, now had economic and technological cooperation agreements with 70 African, Asian and Latin American countries. It had helped build some 2,000 industrial and other projects there and was currently giving assistance with the construction of another 1,400 such facilities.

The Soviet Union, Krasnov said, had signed trade agreements with virtually all non-aligned countries, which made for stable sales of their commodities and regular supplies of Soviet products.

From 1965 the USSR had lifted customs duties on the import of goods from developing countries and furnished most favorable conditions for increasing trade.

There were now some 80,000 students from 113 developing countries studying at Soviet educational establishments, Krasnov said. The USSR had also helped build more than 50 institutes and technical schools and over 300 vocational training centers in these countries, he added.

UN DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE MEETS ON NAMIBIA

LD071724 Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] New York August 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent Arkadiy Sidoruk reports:

The problem of Namibia illegally occupied by the racist-colonial regime of apartheid contrary to the decisions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly, is in the focus of attention at the debate in the United Nations Special Committee on decolonisation. Representatives of African and other countries hold the United States mainly responsible for the fact that the problem remains unsolved, that tension persists in the south of the African Continent. "The policy of so-called 'constructive engagement' has imboldened the apartheid regime to carry out its act of destabilization and attacks against neighbouring states, and the continued oppression of the Namibian people", said Dr. Wilbert K. Chagula, permanent representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations.

A long-term aim of the policy of state terrorism pursued by racist-ruled South Africa with the backing of certain circles and transnational corporations is to perpetuate the apartheid system, to destabilize the situation in "frontline" states, Ramu Damodaran of India said on behalf of the chairman of the United Nations Council for Namibia.

Condemning Pretorias' neocolonialist manoeuvres and its patrons, the delegates emphasized that the Security Council's Resolution 435 of 1978 which envisages unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia's territory and the holding of free elections under the United Nations observation is the sole basis for a political settlement of the Namibian problem.

The Soviet Union is for immediate transfer of entire power to the Namibian people which is waging the struggle for freedom and independence of its country under SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] leadership, for the implementation of the United Nations decisions on Namibia, said Deputy Permanent Representative of the USSR to the United Nations YE.G. Kutovoy. The USSR is for the strengthening of the United Nation's role in Namibian settlement through ensuring the Security Council's effective participation in it. Guided by the interests of undelayed solution of the Namibian problem, of the ensurance of peace and stability in the south of the African Continent, the USSR supports the demands of African countries for the imposition by the Security Council of mandatory comprehensive sanctions with chapter seven of the United Nations Charter, the Soviet representatives said.

NUCLEAR PHYSICISTS HOLD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

LD072007 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1904 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Achievements in and prospects for the creation of high-energy particle accelerators are being examined at an international conference now underway in Novosibirsk's Akademgorodok. Leading scientists from the USSR, the United States, China, the FRG, Japan and other countries and from the European Nuclear Research Center have gathered there. It must be said that these conferences, which began 30 years ago, have turned into the most promising and authoritative scientific gathering in the field of accelerator development and construction. This is the first such meeting of the world's physicists on Siberian soil.

HOWARD GRANTED POLITICAL ASYLUM IN USSR

LD071342 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 6

["Right of Residence in the USSR Granted" -- IZVESTIYA heading]

[Text] Edward Lee Howard, U.S. citizen and former CIA official, has turned to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium with a request for political asylum in the USSR. He justified his request by the fact that he is forced to hide from the U.S. special services, which are persecuting him unjustifiably. Guided by humane considerations, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has met the request of Edward Lee Howard, and the right to reside in the USSR has been granted to him on political grounds.

WHITE HOUSE NOTES EXPERTS MEETING IN MOSCOW

LD071150 Moscow TASS in English 1134 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Washington August 7 TASS -- The White House has circulated a statement which reports the coming meeting of Soviet and U.S. experts in Moscow on August 11 to negotiate the problem of nuclear and space weapons. The U.S. delegation includes Max Kampelman, Edward Rowny, Paul Nitze, Ronald Lehman, Maynard Glittman, Richard Perle and Robert Linbard.

SOLTON ON U.S. SPACE WEAPONS BUDGET DEBATE

LD071419 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The United States Congress is concluding discussions on another military budget. Yuriy Solton comments:

When one reads American newspapers one gets the impression that a fierce battle is in progress between Congress and the administration. Charges and countercharges come forth as if from the horn of plenty. The charges of extravagance are countered with claims that the needs of defense are scorned. Some allocations get cut, others increased This happens every year. In the meantime military spending keeps growing. In the next fiscal year it is to reach about $320 billion. There is one reason for all this: Whatever legislators and administration officials say for the benefit of the public, they all serve to a varying extent one diety -- military industrial complex The war business is voracious. Yesterday it wanted millions of dollars, today billions, and tomorrow it will require trillions. And it gets them. Recently President Reagan sent to Congress a report reaffirming his country's intention to stop observing its agreements on strategic-arms limitation signed with the Soviet Union. This signifies that military corporations will receive additional orders whose worth amounts to $100 billion.

On Wednesday the 6th, the master of the White House announced that he would not give up his star wars program and that advanced weaponry would be deployed in space as soon as it was ready. And what is its cost? According to news reports, from $670 to $770 billion. Most of these funds will land in the safes of military corporations as their profits. [passage omitted]

Some might say that this is America's internal affair. No, it is not, because military corporations produce deadly weapons fraught with universal destruction, not toys. By spreading the myth about a Soviet military threat, military-industrial complex kindless world tensions and nudges the United States toward military adventures. The growing role of the militarist circles in forming America's foreign policy poses a threat to global peace.

OVCHINNIKOV QUESTIONS REAGAN OPTIMISM FOR SUMMIT

PM071611 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[PRAVDA political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article: "The Washington Drip-Dripping"]

[Text] This is now the second week that U.S. newspaper pages have been sprinkled with abundant material devoted to correspondence between the leaders of the United States and the USSR and prospects for a new meeting between the two. The interest in this topic is, in itself, natural and logical. But the "orchestrated optimism" of this patently stage-managed newspaper campaign provokes caution. For all the diversity of expression, a definite leitmotif can be traced in it. The whole cascade of commentaries sticks to the same key and, moreover, it is essentially fed from a single source. This being a series of "leaks", or, indeed, the drip-dripping from the upper story of Washington's political kitchen. It is said that R. Reagan's July letter in response to M.S. Gorbachev's June letter has cleared away all the obstructions on the path toward a new summit meeting [vstrecha v verkhakh] and, they say, if the readiness displayed by Washington for compromises is reciprocated by Moscow, this meeting could pass off productively.

The President himself also confirmed the key of the "leaks." Addressing students working in institutions in the capital, he declared:

"Although I cannot communicate any details about these negotiations to you, I can tell you that once again hope for success is emerging within me... The specific proposals contained in my letter were put forward in response to the alarm expressed by the Russians; they were put forward in those spheres where our interests are close... We have given a constructive answer. We have clearly demonstrated our serious desire for an improvement of relations with the Soviet Union. But now it is the Russians' turn..."

Let me immediately make it clear that the U.S. President's letter to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary was not published. But on the basis of what is now being written in Washington and what is being said in Moscow about these commentaries, I would like to voice my opinion regarding the upbeat tone [mazhornyy zvon] of the transatlantic drip-dripping.

First of all I want to note that the unprecedented hullabaloo concerning Reagan's letter does not concern the key problems connected with holding a new summit meeting. In my view, two criteria are more important than anything else when interpreting the U.S. response. First, how far the proposals contained in it accord with the principle of equal security. And second, how far these proposals accord with the historic goal the two leaders jointly confirmed in Geneva: to end the arms race on earth, and not to allow it to be carried into space.

As is known, the participants in the Geneva meeting pledged to strive for the normalization of Soviet-American relations, the improvement of the international situation, and the acceleration of talks of arms reduction. One can now vividly see the attitude of each of the sides toward these pledges. The USSR has come out with a series of large-scale proposals on the whole range of problems of reducing and eliminating arms and monitoring [kontrol] this process. However, Moscow has not perceived reciprocal movement. Washington continued to regale Moscow the same way it did prior to Geneva.

In order to stop marking time, the Soviet side took yet another important step. The June letter from the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to the U.S. President put forward major new compromise proposals.

The USSR expressed its readiness to agree to work in the SDI sphere being restricted to the level of laboratory research -- that is, the threshold the United States to all intents and purposes has already reached -- given mutual accord between the two states not to exceed the ABM Treaty for at least 15 years. Although the Soviet Union would have preferred to come to an immediate agreement on a radical 50-percent reduction in the strategic offensive arms capable of reaching each other's territories, it would be prepared initially to limit ICBM's SLBM's and heavy bombers to equal levels, with the question of medium-range arms to be resolved separately.

The White House could not ignore such a substantive step toward compromise. It has to admit the seriousness of the Soviet proposals and even state the possibility of a "turning point" in relations with the Kremlin. The work on the reply letter lasted a whole month. But, so far as can be judged from the "leaks," its contents cannot be considered to be a constructive response.

According to U.S. press reports, Reagan is expressing willingness to postpone the deployment of space-based ABM systems for 7 years. For 5 of those years the United States intends to develop [razrabotka] and test SDI components alongside its research. In the subsequent 2 years talks would be held on the conditions under which the space system would be deployed, given simultaneous joint agreement on the scrapping of strategic ballistic missiles. If such an agreement were not reached within 2 years each side would be entitled to deploy a space-based ABM system after giving the other side 6 months notice.

To put it bluntly, a meager spring is producing fountains of optimism generated by a droplet from Washington! There is even skepticism in the U.S. press on this score. "First," THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR correctly notes, "the proposed 'postponement' of SDI deployment is actually not a concession since in any event the United States will be unable to deploy such a system for the next 5-7 years. General Abrahamson, head of the SDI program, has stated that it will take at least 10 years for the United States to be able to embark on the deployment of space-based ABM systems, provided that current research provides proof of feasibility for such systems. Second, the Russians will hardly agree to the unilateral deployment of SDI even in the distant future. They are seriously concerned that a space shield will provide the United States with a first-strike potential."

Both the views expressed by the newspaper are perfectly valid. In fact, the American side is not only trying to evade any restrictions that would hinder the planned work under the SDI program. It is still seeking to ensure its own military superiority. This is shown by the proposal to eliminate strategic ballistic missiles but not all nuclear arms capable of reaching each other's territory. The White House certainly does not propose eliminating or even reducing heavy bombers with cruise missiles or long-range sea-based cruise missiles. It only talks of eliminating ICBM's -- that would facilitate the creation [sozdaniye] of a space ABM system, for in that case it would have to deal with a smaller number of warheads capable of participating in a counterstrike.

"Heads I win, tails you lose' -- this is probably the only thing Reagan did not say in his redent letter to Gorbachev," Canada's GAZETTE notes with irony. "The President"s reply contains no concessions. The only thing that is clear from it is that Reagan wants to cancel or at least emasculate the ABM Treaty."

On Hiroshima remembrance day the U.S. President once again declared publicly that under no circumstances will he abandon SDI and that the United States will begin deploying the space ABM system as soon as it has been created [sozdat].

"Yes, President Reagan wants the summit meeting to take place,' THE BOSTON GLOBE writes. "But it is an important fact, of which Americans must be aware, that the only result that Reagan wants to achieve at a summit meeting is to prompt the Russians to legitimize the destruction, that he has carried out, of the entire system of agreed military restrictions. He wants to achieve this aim, but to avoid responsibility for it."

Even if the statements cited here sounded a dissonant note in the chorus of orchestrated glorification, I am pleased that my opinion is shared by sober-minded colleagues on the other side of the ocean. Indeed, although the drip-dripping of Washington "leaks" is clearly designed to create the impression that the possibility of a new summit meeting and its success depend on further concessions by the Soviet Union, the facts attest that, whereas Moscow's June letter contained major new compromise proposals, no countermovement can be discerned in Washington's July letter.

Even an indirect analysis of this document on the basis of the comments on it in the American press makes it possible to conclude that its substance hardly meets the two aforementioned criteria: Neither the principle of equal security, for it reflects a desire for one-sided military advantages, nor the task of ending the arms race on earth and preventing it in space, for it proposes talks on the terms for military rivalry in space and not the rejection of its militarization.

GAN NOTES TENSION BETWEEN CONGRESS, ADMINISTRATION

PM071310 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Gan dispatch: "Has the Pendulum Swung? The U.S. Congress and the Military Business"]

[Text] Washington, Aug -- ...Congressman Norman Dicks could barely restrain himself from speaking out of order. From the press table you could clearly see his face turning purple. Incidentally, that day many of the lawmakers taking part in the hearings of the U.S House of Representatives Armed Services Committee Defense Policy Subcommittee shared his anger. But the "source" of this anger, U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense R. Perle, did not bat an eyelash and went on antagonizing members of the country's supreme legislative body. Dicks, in particular, was in trouble, and all because he had "dared" to introduce a bill banning appropriations for the production of nuclear arms in excess of the limits set by the Soviet-American SALT II treaty.

As usual, paying little attention to the language he was using, the assistant secretary got so carried away that the lawmakers were at first dumbfounded and then openly indignant. Through Perle, the administration was castigating Dicks and his colleagues, accusing them virtually of... "un-American activities" because of their refusal to agree to the White House decision to end compliance with the treaty.

Speaking like a prosecutor, Perle enunciated his main thesis: "The real question is whether Congress is going to side with the administration or with the Soviet Union. Such is the strategic reality."

The congressmen were shocked, they tried to stop Perle. But he carried on regardless...

Such scenes are commonplace in Capitol Hill. It is not great secret that the Reagan administration came to power with the backing of the military-industrial complex. [paragraph continues]

Following the discredited rule of the inconsistent and vacillating Carter administration, there was fertile ground in the country for a triumph of the right-wing forces exploiting peopls's nostalgia for "America's former strength" and appealing to their chauvinism and pseudopatriotism. The "new patriotism," the "rebirth of America," "God's chosen country," "American superiority and excellence" -- these are just some of the propagands cliches showered on American! Disillusioned by socioeconomic setbacks and fiascos in the international arena, many people lapped up the demagogy of the Washington offices' new incumbents.

The administration, composed of stooges of the military-industrial complex, was not given to intellectualism, which was replaced by high-handedness, diktat, and the worship of fist law. Those who helped this administration to power gave it quite specific instructions that were strictly implemented -- for the first time since the aggression in Vietnam, militarism was made "fashionable" in the country.

This is no exaggeration, it is not being said merely for effect. It is corroborated by mountains of facts, and facts are hard to ignore. So, for instance, more than 30,000 companies are currently engaged in military business in the United States. Every day the Pentagon departments sign 52,000 contracts, some 15 million contracts a year. The Pentagon accounts for almost 70 cents of every dollar allocated for research work. In general, the country has witnessed the biggest buildup of military might in peacetime in recent U.S. history: In the first 4 years of the administration's rule alone, $1,007,9 trillion have been allocated to the Defense Department. "It is not so much a question of controlling the military-industrial complex as of preventing the United States from turning into a completely militarized society," -- this is the view of a man whom many people here trust, J. Wiesner, former adviser to the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations and longtime head of the Massachussetts Institute of Technology.

All this time Congress has rubber-stamped one militarist program after another without a murmur. In effect Congress has backed the militarization of the country. Many factors operate here. They included both the hidebound way of thinking of a considerable section of the lawmakers, the narrowness of their interests, and their inability to act in line with the demands of modern times, which indicate that the last thing that is needed is mountains of new weapons. But above all, the militarization of the country was the result of the fail-safe tactic of the military-industrial complex, which boils down to the broadest possible involvement of U.S. territory in Pentagon contracts. Thus in 1984, only 9 of the country's 3,041 districts did not, in effect, receive any money from the Defense Department for orders connected with weapons production. The "star wars" program is also used in this way -- around 1,500 contracts for development work within the framework of the program have been distributed among virtually all the states. In practice this means that, attracting people with short-term economic benefits, the Pentagon essentially turns them into supports of its schemes.

The U.S. Administration operates along the same lines According to N. Birnbaum, professor of sociology at Georgetown University, White House advisers "did their utmost to convince voters that voting against the President was tantamount to voting against the nation." And, indeed, how could you vote against a President who, relying on the "expertise" of specialists in the National Security Council, the State Department, the Pentagon, and the CIA, warns the country day and night about the "Soviet threat."

This tactic -- one of the most repulsive and ill-intentioned -- is not new. It was laid down as the cornerstone of U.S. foreign and domestic policy back in 1950 by the authors of National Security Council Memorandum No 68. In order to maintain its profits, the military-industrial complex needs an eternally threatening external enemy. The USSR in invariably declared to be this enemy.

With the aim of "rearming America" on an unprecedented scale in mind, the Reagan administration has transformed the myth of the "Soviet threat" into one of the main levers for pressuring Congress and the country. Just imagine what the misinformed American citizen must feel when the head of the White House, speaking on television or radio, tries to frighten him with "the Soviet intention to capture America and the whole world," with "the establishment of communist rule everywhere," and with "Soviet expansionism." What lawmaker will dare to appear "so blind" as to refuse to approve in full the "carefully checked" requests of the Pentagon?

There are other, more direct methods of pressuring congressmen. One of the most widespread is lobbying, sometimes blatant, crude lobbying. Apart from direct presidential lobbying (being called "on the carpet" in the White House, personal telephone calls and appeals to lawmakers), the whole military-industiral complex directed by the Pentagon and the National Security Council takes part in campaigns to manipulate the lawmakers. The Defense Department even keeps specially trained staff on Capitol Hill to ensure the smooth passage of military orders.

The Americans have a saying: "Money is the lifeblood of politics." It is hardly surprising then to read that the contributions of 20 of the largest military-industrial complex corporations to the lawmakers' election campaigns have increased by 225 percent since the early eighties. A substantial part of the dollar injections has found its way into the funds of the re-elected members of the Senate Armed Services Committee on whom the approval of appropriations for military programs largely depends.

It can be claimed without exaggeration that the split in the opposition Democratic Party, a split that still has not been overcome, has assisted this line of action. As journalist M. McGrory correctly remarked, "the party is split into two camps. On one side there are those who declare that the Democrats must be different from the Republicans, that they must advocate different policies, such as arms control, for instance. And on the other side there are those who believe that the only hope for survival lies in pretending to be as much like the Republicans aas possible and acting as Reagan's allies in securing "peace through strength." This kind of position deprives the Democratic lawmakers of the opportunity of countering the administration and the Republicans in Congress. The results are not worth mentioning.

And yet despite this background, the militarist machine of the White House policy is beginning to stall. This confirms the wisdom of A. Lincoln's words that you cannot fool all the people all the time. The giant leap in the arms race "did not buy" the United States greater security. The country is reaping its bitter fruits in the shape of the unprecedented federal budget deficit and a host of exacerbated structural socioeconomic problems. The myth that what is good for the Pentagon is good for the nation has failed to materialize, no matter what tricks the bigwigs of the military-industrial complex and the administration have resorted to. Fewer and fewer people are swallowing their bait, and this is reflected even in the public opinion polls carried out by the White House.

The whole series of peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union has acted as a most powerful catalyst in this respect. They have brought about a real turning point in the thinking of many Americans and have also met with a response on Captiol Hill. The USSR's proposals to put the brakes on the arms race together with the United States have highlighted the administration's obstructionism regarding this crucial problem and shown up its topsy-turvy thinking. According to THE NEW YOUR TIMES, the Soviet initiatives and unilateral steps have made a complete mockery of Washington's hypocritical demands that Moscow "demonstrate its seriousness about questions of arms control." Americans, the newspaper wrote, "have every reason for asking themselves and their elected leader whose seriousness actually needs confirming."

The obvious discrepancy between the words and the deeds of the White House and its sabotage of the entire arms limitation process have led to a change in Americans' frame of mind that lawmakers find it difficult to ignore. Analyzing the "battle for the budget" for fiscal 1987 that went on for months, specialists have begun to speak, probably for the first time, about the Pentagon's "changing political fortune" in Congress. THE NEW YORK TIMES has noted that "in recent months President Reagan has found it increasingly difficult to get what he wants from Congress over questions of foreign policy." The supreme legislative organ is, according to the newspaper, "reasserting itself in foreign affairs, opposing the administration on a wide range of questions." The voice of the opposition rang out most resolutely in connection with the administration's military adventurism after it announced its intention to stop observing the SALT II treaty. Resolutions and bills were introduced in both chambers demanding that the President correct the "tragic mistake," as T. O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, put it. At the same time, the movement of members of Congress in support of joining the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions received a boost. P. Schroeder's proposal to ban appropriations for nuclear tests now has 100 cosignatories in the House...

Has the pendulum reflecting the lawmakers' mood swung? We must not be too hasty in answering. The positions of the Washington strategists of antidetente are very strong and Congress inertia resulting from years of compliance without a murmur is equally strong. However, shoots of the new way of thinking are sprouting on Capital Hill, despite the obvious difficulties; not acknowledging this would be a mistake. It remains to be hoped that awareness of the need for this new way of thinking will come. After all, ultimately it is not possible to resolve the burning problems of our time with topsy-turvy approaches!

REAGAN REFUTES MEDIA THEORY OF SDI 'COMPROMISE'

LD071146 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0955 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 7 Aug (TASS) -- TASS observer on military matters Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

U.S. President Ronald Reagan, speaking to a group of proponents of the "Stragetic Defense Initiative" -- representatives of right-wing conservative organizations -- has refuted the theory recently puffed up by the U.S. mass media that in his letter to the Soviet leader he supposedly proposed some sort of "compromise" -- refraining from SDI in exchange for strategic arms reduction. "When the time comes, and the development [razrabotka] of SDI is complete, we intend to deploy [razvernut] it," the President declared forthrightly.

As is known, understanding that because of the position of Washington, which does not want embark on a total ban on space-strike weapons, Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva have started down the road of fruitless discussions, the USSR proposed to the United States to reach agreement on partial measures that could be taken now, and each of which would make a weighty contribution to solving the task of preventing the militarization of space. First and foremost such measures would relate to an undertaking of the sides not to leave the ABM Treaty for a period of 15 years, with a strict observance of the restrictions it provides. However, as was written by THE NEW YORK TIMES and THE WASHINGTON POST, the head of the White House proposed a period of only 5 to 7 years. Moreover, the United States would continue research, testing and development [razrabotka] on the SDI program, and when the time limit runs out, irrespective of the outcome of the negotiations, would consider that it had the right to deploy [razvernut] an ABM system with space-based elements now banned by the ABM Treaty.

Thus, while giving up absolutely nothing, since during the course of a 7-year period the United States is technologically unable to commence the SDI deployment, and while continuing the development and testing of the ABM components, likewise banned by the treaty, the White House would like, at the same time, at this stage, also secure for itself the USSR's consent to the subsequent deployment of this system by the United States.

The representatives of the U.S. Administration attempted initially to portray this "firing of a blank" as some kind of a "compromise," a "far reaching step" by Washington. The propaganda hulabaloo confused even certain "hawks" in the United States. Now the President has put everything in its place. And it is because of this that the representatives of such widely known "hawk" organizations as the "High Frontier" "Heritage Foundation" and so forth, who have packed the hall, welcomed his statement with an ovation.

However, sober-minded U.S. politicians reacted in a completely different manner. "So long as President Reagan insists on moving forward to deployment of the "star wars" system, the chances of achieving any tangible agreement on arms control are equal to zero," stated Senator Edward kennedy, for instance. Nor can one fail to agree with this. On my part, I would merely add: not just "tangible," but any kind of agreement altogther.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON BUSH'S MIDDLE EAST TOUR

PM071015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Belyakov "Commentator's Column": "Diplomacy by Brute Force"]

[Text] Cairo -- U.S. Vice President G. Bush made a trip to the Near East. he visited israel, Jordan, and Egypt.

In the course of talks with the three states' leaders, G. Bush stated that he did not bring any new ideas regarding a Near East settlement. The U.S. position, he noted, is based, as before, on the "Reagan plan," that bypasses the problem of the total withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories seized in 1967 and makes no provision for ensuring the Palestinian people's national rights. Therefore, it is no accident that soon after this plan saw the light of day, it was rejected by practically all the Arab countries.

As the American vice president's trip showed, the "Reagan plan" is no more acceptable to the Arabs today than it was before. In Amman, G. Bush was told clearly that Jordan prefers the idea of convening an international conference on the Near East with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO, as well as the five permanent membes of the UN Security Council.

The fact separate deals and talks cannot lead to a settlement is demonstrated by all recent experience. Thus the Egyptian-Israeli talks on Tabah, which Tel Aviv does not want to return to its rightful owner, have been marking time for 4 years. On the eve of G. Bush's trip the American press predicted that he would be present at the signing of an Egyptian-Israeli agreement on handing over the Tabah question to international arbitration. This prediction did not come true. One cannot help wondering if direct talks with U.S. participation on such a simple, concrete issue as Tabah have yet to yield results, what hope is there for the other, far more complex Near East problems?

The actions and position of the American envoy who visited the near East were a kind of litmus paper indicating the true content of Washington's approach to Near East problems in general. [paragraph continues]

This approach, as before, is characterized by constant pressure on the Arabs and the protection of the U.S. "strategic ally" -- Israel. And not only diplomatic pressure. at the same time G. Bush was in the Near East, in the southwest desert regions of the United States, units of the American "Rapid Deployment Forces" belonging to the Central Command (Centcom) were on exercises. The Marines and paratroopers were rehearsing ways of conducting combat opperations in conditions as close as possible to those of the Near East.

Even if you regard this as a coincidence, it is a very interesting one, because it confirms that the United States is not so much seeking to defuse the explosive situation in the Near East as trying to impose its will on the region's peoples, not shrinking even from undisguised blackmail. This "diplomacy by brute force" is contrary to the interests of establishing lasting peace in the region.

ARTICLE SCORES U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN HONDURAS

PM071331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[A. Zagorskiy "International Notes": "Proving Ground For Aggression"]

[Text] For some years now there has been a virtually continuous sequence of maneuvers in Honduras involving U.S. servicemen, on some occasions numbering several thousand. A considerable proportion of the equipment brought into Honduras has remained there, and U.S. military personnel have "stated on" to maintain it. At the Palmerola air base alone, according the THE NEW YORK TIMES, there is a permanent presence of over 1,000 U.S. officers and men. Reinforcements could be airlifted into Honduras at any moment.

Contrary to the facts, they are trying to stick the label of "temporary facilities" on the U.S. Armed Forces' strong-holds. There are already more than a dozen (!) Pentagon bases on the relatively small territory of Honduras. San Lorenzo, Palmerola, Aguacate, Trujillo, Puerto Castilla, and La Ceiba are the largest Landing strips for combat and transport aircraft, radar stations, fuel and ammunition dumps, military highways, barracks, military training camps -- all these elements of the infrastructure of aggression, serviced by U.S. personnel, can be found in Honduras.

Of course, Washington, is by no means making all these preparations purely for the purpose of flexing its muscles again. Honduras is being deliberately turned into an outpost of the U.S. undeclared war against the national liberation movement in Central America and above all against Nicaragua. It is patently obvious that the exercises being conducted by the "brass hats" are often nothing other than a rehearsal of various options for an invasion of the country, which Washington still sees as a potential method of stifling the Sandinist revolution. At any rate, the material base for an invasion from the territory of Honduras has been created.

The danger of provocative adventures in Honduras is considerably increased by the presence on its borders with Nicaragua of "contra" formations that could play the part of a kind of detonator, sparking off aggression. It is no secret that one of the main tasks the Washington strategists have is that of creating a situation where massive U.S. intervention would be "justified" by a request for "aid" on the part of the counterrevolutionaries who are hoping to seize at least a scrap of Nicaraguan soil and proclaim their "government" there.

Recently the presence of Somozist gangs on Honduran soil has looked increasingly like a form of occupation.

In areas bordering Nicaragua the "freedom fighters" -- and there are at least 10,000-12,000 of them there, according to some estimates -- have made themselves so much at home that there have even been protests in Tegucigalpa about it. It is not ruled out that by increasing the numerical strength of the counterrevolutionary formations and generously supplying them with money and weapons, the U.S. Administration has created a further means of pressurizing both Honduran ruling circles and the governments of other Central American states.

At the moment the local population is suffering most of all from the presence of the counterrevolutionary rabble on Honduran soil. The American paper THE WASHINGTON POST, for example, reported the other day that representatives of 50,000 small coffee producers -- coffee being one of the most important export products -- met with the leaders of the Honduran National Assembly (parliament) to protest at the CIA mercenaries' outrages. It is no accident that C. Montoya, president of the National Congress and deputy for the ruling Liberal Party, recently noted that the "presence of anti-Sandinist groups in the country is causing serious problems."

The transformation of Honduras into a U.S. proving ground and base for the Pentagon and the "contras" poses a threat to Nicaragua and, at the same time, places an obstacle in the way of a peaceful settlement in the region.

U.S. SPECIAL FORCES PART OF 'BIG STICK' POLICY

LD061315 Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Washington August 6 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Igor Borisenko:

A subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee has held a hearing into ways of increasing the combat power of U.S. "Special Operations" forces.

The Pentagon suggests that the Army's "Green Berets", the Air Force's "Delta" units and the Navy's "Seals" be united under a single command to allow "more effective" operations like the invasion of Grenada.

Law-makers appear to like the idea. Senator William Cohen, a Republican from Maine, said during the hearing that achieving success in "anti-guerrilla and anti-terrorist" operations required reorganizing the commando forces.

It is not concealed here whom the "Special Operations" forces will be used against.

THE WASHINGTON POST said they were increasingly active in "Third-World" countries where they were involved in what it called anti-terrorist, anti-guerrilla and other special operations.

The U.S. Administration does not stint money for such purposes. Funding for the "Special Operations" forces of late has virtually trebled and another 1.6 billion dollars are to go to them in fiscal 1987.

According to U.S. press reports, these forces have trebled their numerical strength from 1981.

By increasing their combat power and numerical strength, Washington demonstrates that it intends to continue gambling on armed interference in the affairs of sovereign nations and executing a "big-stick" policy on the international scene.

CORRESPONDENT COMMENTS ON PRC SCENE

PM301550 Moscow TRUD in Russian 18 Jul 86 p 3

[Own correspondent Stanislav Kuznetsov dispatch: "Beijing at the Height of Summer" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Stanislav Kuznetsov has begun his work as TRUD's correspondent in the PRC. Today we publish his first reportage.

The weather is hot and humid in Beijing, with daytime temperatures rising to 35 degrees, making it difficult to breathe. The small circles of shade under the trees and the enervating gusts of heavy warm air offer no respite. Increase your pace just slightly and your back comes damp. The "Futian" -- 8 weeks of even greater heat and stuffiness plus storm rains -- is just starting.

Nevertheless the cool, air-conditioned buildings hold no attraction. There is so much that is unusual, interesting, and beautiful, so much that I want to see and understand.

There is the vast, majestic Tiananmen Square -- the capital's main square. To its north stretch out the parks and palaces of the former imperial city. A 30-minute walk to the south brings you to the Temple of Heaven, with its massive red walls decorated with carvings and moldings. The workers stadium and the agricultural exhibition -- which are built in the fifties with the help of our architects and specialists -- immediately remind you of Luzhniki Stadium and the main entrance to the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements...

And there is the abiding sense that for Soviet people China is not just any foreign country, even if it is very close to us and very large. For us it means the Chinese volunteers on the civil war fronts, our airmen and tankmen fighting side by side with the Chinese against Japanese militarists in the thirties. It is the formation of the PRC after the rout of facist Germany and militarist Japan, the friendship treaty, and the song 'Moscow-Beijing'." The first decades of China's existence were decades of genuinely selfless, fraternal relations. Then other times set in.

The PRC is a socialist country and our great neighbor. And, as was said at the 27th CPSU Congress, "the reserves for cooperation between the USSR and the PRC are enormous. They are great because such cooperation is in both countries' interests, because what is dearest to both our peoples -- socialism and peace -- is indivisible."

This great country's capital is impressive. The buildings erected in the fifties, the tall structures of recent years, the ultramodern outlines of hotels and international organization buildings, and the new residential areas crisscrossed by boulevards blend in with the landscape. The geometrical regularity of the street layout -- from north to south and west to east -- is not disturbed by the recently built high-speed beltways and convenient bypasses.

Beijing has grown many times over in the last 3 decades: Its population is close to 6 million. Located almost in the center of the city there is the main railroad station and many industrial enterprises, warehouses, and interdistrict heating plants. Beijing is thus unable to boast that its atmosphere is particularly clean, although it is open to winds on all sides.

The day starts early in Beijing, people get up even before the early summer sunrise. In the mornings you are not woken by the barking of dogs or the miaowing of cats -- there simply aren't any. When the night lighting is extinguished the sweepers and garbagemen come out in the streets. And the citydwellers themselves keep a close watch on public sanitation

Then you get the noise of the first trucks carrying produce, newspapers, and building materials. The names of the nearest stops ring out loudly in the semiquiet of the morning. This means that the blunt-nosed, not very modern-looking but roomy two-sectioned buses, all but tilting to the right as a result of constant overloading, have crept out into the streets.

And then the bicycles appear -- roadbikes, sports bikes, women's bikes, and 3-wheelers pulling small carts or a buggy -- usually containing a mother and child. The groups of cyclists form up in a row and then flow like tributaries out of the alleys and sideroads to coalesce into a great stream which spills on to the highways.

The pedestrian-motorist problem in China's large cities is being resolved in a distinctive way -- here the pedestrian is king. Beijing, with its 6-million-strong population, has more than 3 million cyclists officially registered alone. Special cycle-paths have been created for them on the major roads, and the medium-sized and small streets have lane markings. But it seems that here, just as on the rest of the roads, the cyclists act as they feel fit. The pedestrian has to dodge cars and cycles alike. It is very unusual to see an official of the state motor vehicle inspectorate reprimanding a cyclist.

Until 7 o'clock the flow of people is gray-blue in color: The workers in jackets, shirts, and smocks, the cadres in service jackets known as "Sun Yat-sens." Stores of one kind of another, snackbars, laundries, and sewing repair shops are opening. They are sited on the lower floors of buildings and they are surprising numerous. Or, to be precise, they have grown numerous in recent years. The range of goods extends from traditional Chinese porcelain to modern household electrical appliances.

Closer to 8 o'clock, when most establishments and offices open, the color of the clothing worn by the citizens hurrying to work becomes brighter and more variegated: The elderly wearing traditional Chinese dress, the young people in all sorts of clothes -- jeans, peg tops, and shorts. No one peers at anyone censoriously. And foreigners no longer cause a stir either, it is a long time since they were followed around by crowds.

The dynamism and democratic spirit are the main things noticed by foreigners coming to China today. As the Chinese themselves say, this is the result of hard, complex work in recent years to overcome the consequences of the "decade of chaos of the cultural revolution" (1966-76) in politics, economics, and ideology, and to "emancipate consciousness," that is to say, to repudiate a number of former dogmas, subjective deviations, stereotypes, and directives. Much that is being done to activate the country's productive forces, enhance the role of material incentives, and increase personal accountability for end work results is associated with the reform of the economic mechanism and with the "open-door" policy designed to attract foreign capital and technology. This is a long-term, complex, and contradictory phenomenon.

The inscription above the gates to Beijing's general machine building plant reads "Model Sector Enterprise." The waiting room has prospectuses in West European languages and in Japanese and you can see a video about the plant and its products. It produces double-sided 2-color and 4-color offset printers. I chatted with Deng Pungzhe, chairman of the trade union committee. He began working at the plant as a foundry hand and has been a party member for more than 10 years.

"What has the economic reform given to your plant's workers?"

"We used to meet the targets even before, but for the most part we existed on subsidies. At the beginning of the eighties equipment was replaced and we introduced new models of machinery. But the main thing was that the conditions of the enterprise's activity were altered.

"Since the early eighties only part of the output, 35 percent in terms of its value, is produced in accordance with a stringent directive plan. The rest of the output is produced within the framework of so-called guideline planning, that is, only the basic indicators are set, thus providing for some maneuverability in respect of materials, equipment, resources, and prices. The enterprise has the right to use 70 percent of the profit, provided that the directive plan, which determines the increase in wages, is met. Orientation toward the market has required a constant increase in labor productivity and product quality and improved techniques.

"During these years the outlay on foreign equipment has been completely recovered. Up to one-fourth of output is exported, including to countries like the United States, Japan, and Sweden. Domestic requirements are being fully met. Around half of the profit is channeled into starting up new production and the development reserve, with up to 35 percent going into the sociocultural and welfare sector.

We walked through the shops. In the assembly and adjustment shop I met with the foreman instructor, Wang Bingchang, the shop's trade union organizer. He is 47 years old, more than 30 of these years having been devoted to the plant. He is a fitter of the highest, ninth grade. A member of the Communist Party of China and active rationalizer, he receives a salary roughly three and one/half times bigger than average.

Asked how relations between the labor collective and the administration were, Wang answered: On the whole they are fine: There is mutual help and mutual consultation. For example, when the plant's profits began to grow annually as a result of the economic reform, management tried, via a system of individual contracts with workers (collective contracts are little employed in China now), to limit the increase in plant workers prosperity to a simple increase in wages.

"We then went to the party committee and trade union committee. A meeting of representatives of workers and employees proposed other solutions to the administration on our behalf. And now we have our own general clinic, a 350-place kindergarten, and dozens of homes for plant workers, our own vocational and technical college, and plant bursary-holders studying in higher education institutions and technical colleges.

"For their part workers have assumed personal responsibility for improving the quality of products. In addition to the usual technical monitoring department personnel each team and shop has public inspectors.

"What do I do in my spare time? I read newspapers and technical literature and play with my grandchildren. I am very interested in watching Soviet movies on television. I liked 'The Dawns Here Are Quiet,' 'Official Novel,' and 'The Shore.'"

All the workers standing around us agreed that they were "hao-hao" ("good").

Yes, the 10 years of "troubles of the cultural Revolution," as the Chinese call it, have not robbed the broad strata of the PRC population of their interest in Russian and Soviet literature and our art. The finest Soviet and Russian classics are printed in large editions and readily find buyers. These include multivolume selected works by L. Tolstoy, Pushkin, Gogol, and Nekrasov. The publication of a 20-volume collection of the works of Maksim gorkiy has been completed. The works of Chingiz Aytmatov, Yuriy Bondarev, Vasiliy Bykov, Boris Vasilyev, daniil Granin, Georgiy Markov, and modern dramatists are very popular in the PRC.

The renewed mutual interest is, as they say, evident.

I had a conversation at the All-china Federation of Trade Unions Executive Committee's International Department. Huang Rujie, deputy chief of the department, spoke with satisfaction about the renewed relations between Soviet and China trade unions. Last year a delegation of Soviet sector trade unions visited the PRC and a delegation of PRC trade unions is now in the USSR.

As I was told by Chinese comrades, 96 million of the 120 million workers and employees now work at enterprises and establishments where trade union organizations are already in being. There are a total of 465,000 grass-roots union organizations, with some 85.3 million members.

Since the All-china Federation of Trade Unions' reconstitution in 1978, Chinese trade unions, whose glorious traditions of class struggle go back as far as the twenties, have been restoring their authority and strengthening it by practical deeds.

Here they find help and assistance from state and party bodies, since, as was said at the last, 10th All-china Federation of Trade Unions Congress, held in October 1983, "reform will not be successful in the PRC without the active assistance of trade unions and the involvement of the broad masses of working people." Trade union organizations at various levels are playing an active role in elaborating socioeconomic plans and the course and policy in the spheres of employment, wages, housing construction, and fixing prices. Trade Unions have had restored to them the right to take part in the fixing of work norms, which was branded in the sixties as a feature of "economism".

Working people's interests are also defended by meeting of workers and employees representatives, which functions at 70 percent of enterprises. Officially subordinated to party committees, they work in close contact with trade union organizations. These meetings are empowered to give or withhold their consent to the extension of directors' terms of office, to demand their early dismissal, and to submit a broad range of questions concerning workers' and employees' situation to the administration.

By all the people I have talked to since arriving in Beijing -- workers, engineers, trade union activists, and newsmen -- I have been convinced that China is well aware of our achievements and difficulties and is interested in the experience of socialist building in the USSR. People here also note with satisfaction the perceptible improvement in relations between China and the USSR: The volume of trade, including border trade, has more than tripled recently. Cooperation in the construction and modernization of a number of PRC industrial enterprises and various bilateral scientific and technical ties have been organized on a long-term, planned basis, and contacts in the spheres of culture, sport, and social organization are developing.

Many of the Chinese I have spoken to have also said that in the long term the "open door" policy clearly cannot be limited to attracting capital and technology from the developed capitalist countries and from the 30-million-strong community of Chinese living abroad. The influence of the "Western way of life," which is increasing in this connection, and encouragement of small scale ownership aspirations during the economic reform are leading not only to an increase in the number of economic crimes, illegal wealth, and corruption -- the cost is also being felt in the sphere of ideology, and social consciousness, which cannot fail to affect the spiritual well being of the socialist country's peoples. Such phenomema are openly written about the in the press and discussed by the highest party leaders.

The opinion is also being expressed that our experience in trade union building, the sphere of politico-educational and ideological work, and the organization of the ideological-political and economic education system is not without interest for the PRC.

Evening is drawing on in Beijing. At 5 o'clock waves of cyclists sweep down the streets again. People crowd into the stores, sit in snack bars and eateries, and wait in line for vegetables.

After 7 o'clock it becomes cooler. Some people in Beijing sit down to watch television -- virtually every family in the capital has one. Young people wander through the public gardens and parks. There are special interest clubs at higher educational institutions and at many enterprises. Video stores have sprung up. Amateur bands are becoming fashionable. But for other people evening school and correspondence technical colleges and higher educational institutions are more urgent. After all, education provides an advantage when it comes to finding specialised work rather than simply selling or serving in a hotel for foreigners. At this hour elderly people in shorts and sportshirts bring folding chairs out of their homes, put them on the sidewalk, and discuss the latest news while watching their grandchildren playing alongside.

People do not go to bed late here -- at around 10 o'clock. And it is at this time that the thunderstorm comes -- bringing cleansing gusts of wind and brief but heavy rainfall. In addition to reports on the increase in coal, oil, and chemical industry production, tomorrow's newspapers will have one other optimistic report -- the rains have come, the harvest will be good...

HEAD OF EXHIBIT ASSESSES MOSCOW TRADE FAIR

OW080433 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1700 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Statement by Xie Qianchun, head of the Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition Group, on the PRC Economic and Trade Exhibition held atd Sokolnikiy Park in Moscow given to station reporter (Chalipov) on 6 August, carried on the "current Events and Commentaries" program -- recorded]

[Text] Dear Chinese listeners:

The Chinese economic and trade exhibition has been held in Moscow for 13 Days. In these 13 days, some 200,000 visitors -- that is Soviet visitors, including those from Moscow and other parts of the Soviet Union -- viewed our exhibition.

There was a constant stream of visitors to the exhibition every day from sunrise to sunset. They carefully viewed every part of the exhibition, expressed profound friendship for the Chinese people asked various questions out of deep concern for the Chinese people's livelihood and work, and conversed with the comrades of the Chinese exhibition gorup.

We deeply feel that the Soviet people -- the broad masses of the Soviet people -- are friendly toward the Chinese people. We are looking forward to the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry's industrial and trade exhibition in Beijing this winter. It is our firm belief that the two exhibitions will not only promote further development of the economic relations relations and trade of the two countries, but also enhance mutual understanding and traditional friendship between the two peoples.

More than 30 high-ranking Soviet leading comrades, including Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers Comrade Ryzhkov, four deputy chairmen of the Soviet Council of, Ministers, and leading comrades of various ministries and commissions, have viewed our exhibition during the past few days. They were accompanied by some experts who came to explore potential fields for further developing economic and technologicla cooperation with China, and spoke favorably of the exhibition.

Moreover, Comrade Gorbachev, wife of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Gorbachev, viewed the exhibition this morning. She took a close look at every part of the exhibition and showed keen interest in many exhibits. After her visit, she expressed the hope that the exhibition and the USSR's scheduled exhibition in Beijing will further promote the traditional friendship between the Soviet and the Chinese peoples and that the two neighbors will further develop economic, trade, and friendly relations. Comrade Biryukova also took a close view of the exhibition this morning. She extended best wishes to the exhibition and the friendship between the Soviet and the Chinese Peoples. Thank you.

PRC SPOKESMAN CITED ON TIES WITH USSR

PM071500 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Savenkov dispatch: "Briefing in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing -- A routine press briefing at which a PRC Foreign Ministry Press Department spokesman answered questions from foreign correspondents accredited in Beijing was held 6 August. Below are your correspondent's questions and the replies to them.

Question: What is China's reaction to the part of the Vladivostok speech by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in which he spoke of Soviet Chinese relations, in particular the USSR's readiness to discuss question of additional measures to create an atmosphere of goodneighborliness at any time and at any level?

Answer: We took note of M.S. Gorbachev's 28 July speech. We believe that he expressed certain new points on questions of improving Sino-Soviet relations which had not appeared before. We are studing the speech.

About dialogue. China and the USSR are already conducting talks at a certain level. The question is to ensure that this dialogue is serious and leads to substantive progress.

Question: Among the major problems of cooperation M.S. Gorbachev referred to the joint utilization of the very rich resources of the Amur River. What is China's viewpoint?

Answer: Chinese and Soviet experts from the relevant departments have recently exchanged opinions on the extensive utilization of the river's resources. The sides are now drawing up agreements on this question.

Question: What is China's attitude to the proposed cooperation in space, including the training of Chinese cosmonauts?

Answer: This question will be studied.

USSR STARTS TRANSPORTING GOODS TO PRC VIA AMUR

LD061928 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 6 Aug 86

[From the "Vremya" Newscast: Video report from the Amur river region by station correspondent A. Galkin, identified by screen caption]

[Text] The Amur is the main transport artery of the Far East, and although there are railways here and great deal of air transport, they clearly are not capable of competing with the river. Amur rivermen will transport more than 34 million tons of cargo this year alone. There are water routes to the towns and villages of the Amur region, Sakhalin, the areas of the Far North, the Nakhodka coast, Japan, the DPRK, and motor vessels started going to China a little more than a month ago. And they have returned with holds full of fresh produce on more than one occasion.

There was nothing unusual in such trips roughly 25 years ago, but, unfortunately, as well all know, good-neighborly relations were disrupted and are only now beginning to be restored a little.

[Begin V.E. Shkap, identified by screen caption as Amur Shipping Line deputy head, video recording] The transportation of soya beans is on the first swallow. We intend to increase the number of trips of foreign trade cargoes by river transport by the end of this 5-year plan, using the border rivers -- Amur and Sungari -- for this purpose. and we intend to increase the volume of these transportations to four- or fivefold over the 5-year plan. [end video recording]

A trade agreement provides for Soviet ships bringing goods from China and for Chinese rivermen calling in at our ports.

[Begin V.O. Sukhorukov, identified by screen caption as a motor vessel captian, video recording] They have an interest in these river transports, and we, for our part, also are interested in them It is our job to work on this frontier river and we hope it becomes, as they say, a river of friendship between the two states. [end video recording] [video shows ships and port installations]

SOLOVYEV HOLDS TALKS WITH JAPANESE CP OFFICIAL

LD071611 Moscow TASS in English 1551 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Leningrad August 7 TASS -- The establishment of truly goodneighbourly relations between the Soviet Union and Japan would suit not only the interests of the two countries. Their cooperation on such a basis can improve the political climate in the world and consolidate international detente. This was emphasized during a conversation held today between Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Leningrad Regional Committee of the Party Yuriy Solovyev and President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan Tetsuzo Fuwa who is staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and arrived in Leningrad from Moscow.

Yuriy Solovyev told the guest about the activity of the Leningrad party organization in the implementation of the tasks of the economic and social development advanced by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The guest said that the Communist Party of Japan declares for the development of Japanese-Soviet ties, exerts the efforts to ensure that Japan should remain true to the three non-nuclear principles of its policy: not to have nuclear weapons, not to produce them and not to deploy them on its territory.

Representatives of the Communist Party of Japan accompanying Fuwa took part in the conversation.

The Japanese guests saw the Lenin Memorial Museum at the Smolny. At the Piskaryovo Memorial Cemetery they paid tribute to the memory of more than 500 thousand Leningraders and soldiers who gave their lives in the Second World War. The guests placed a wreath at the common graves at the memorial.

JAPAN NOT OBSERVING 'NONNUCLEAR PRINCIPLES'

LD070821 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo August 7 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Viktor Zatsepin, contrary to what Japanese officials say, their country does not observe its proclaimed "non-nuclear principles", which are not to produce nuclear weapons, not to have them and not to allow them into its territory, according to Japan's three major opposition parties.

They have drawn the conclusion after analyzing the government's policy on these principles and said Washington is using Japanese territory practically without a hindrance in its global nuclear strategy.

Answering a question from the bulletin of nuclear-free cities, the Socialist Party said it was with the government's tacit consent that nuclear-powered submarines carrying nuclear weapons were regularly calling at Japanese ports.

Besides, it said, there was ample evidence that there were nuclear weapons on Okinawa and other U.S. military bases in Japan, which is allied with Washington under a "security treaty".

The Pentagon had long converted this country into its nuclear staging area, said the Communist Party which pointed to the deployment of U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers armed with nuclear weapons at the Misawa Air Base in the north of the Honshu Island and visits to Japanese ports by U.S. naval ships carrying nuclear-tipped Tomahawk cruise missiles.

After signing the "security treaty" with the United States, the Komeito Party said, Tokyo had not asked U.S. command even once to confirm whether there were nuclear weapons aboard ships sailing into Japanese ports. That was why the government's claims that the Pentagon was not bringing nuclear weapons into Japan were totally unsubstantiated, it said.

DPRK PAPER CITED ON U.S. CHEMICAL WARFARE

PM061308 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Aug 86 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "To Repulse the Intrigues"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Aug -- The plans by U.S. ruling circles to speed up the production of binary chemical weapons testify to the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism. For the sake of its predatory interests it is likely to embark on any adventure, the newspaper MINJU CHOSON emphasizes.

By building up preparations for chemical warfare, Washington is acting in breach of existing agreements and disregarding the demands by the progressive international public which advocates that a reliable barrier be placed the path of producing yet another barbaric variety of mass destruction weapons, the newspaper notes. People across the ocean are looking lustfully at Europe where, in the opinion of Pentagon strategists, the use of binary weapons could be particularly effective.

Increasingly active attempts are being made by the United States to involve South Korea in the implementation of its aggressive schemes. More than 10 plants engaged in the production of toxic gases have been built there, and there are regular militarist games during which operations using chemical weapons are rehearsed.

As a result of Washington's intrigues, the danger of a new war starting in the Korean peninsula is growing considerably.

KCNA CITED ON SOUTH KOREAN 'PROVOCATION'

PM071025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Crude Provocation"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Aug -- As KCNA reports, in the evening of 5 August the South Korean military used large-caliber machineguns and automatic rifles to fire on a Korean People's Army post in the Demilitarized Zone south of the settlement of Pyongan in Kangwon-do Province in the DPRK.

In connection with the incident, the DPRK delegate on the Military Armistice Commission in Korea sent a protest statement to the South Korean side.

AFGHAN MILITARY LEADERS PRAISE TROOP REDUCTION

PM071055 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Aug 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "We Are Grateful to the USSR"]

[Text] The decision that certain units and subunits from the Limited Contingent of Soviet Troops in Afghanistan will return home -- a decision coordinated with the Afghan Government -- opens up new prospects for a political settlement of the situation prevailing around Afghanistan, Major General Mohammad Akram, chief of the Afghan Army Main Political Directorate Propaganda and Agitation Directorate, stated in an interview with BAKHTAR.

Currently, he said, the efforts of the Soviet Union and the DRA have created all the prerequisites for ensuring a peaceful solution to the Afghan problem, and the forces that have unleashed the undeclared war against democratic Afghanistan should finally respond positively to our peace-loving initiative.

DRA Armed Forces personnel, like the entire Afghan people, are grateful to the Soviet Union and the servicemen of its valient Army for their international assistance in this difficult time for us. Afghans will never forget that the country's freedom and independence became possible as a result of the comprehensive and resolute support provided by the USSR in repulsing imperialist aggression and interference in our internal affairs.

The process of consolidating all the country's national democratic forces around the PDPA and the DRA's revolutionary government is now being stepped up. Thousands of young people are volunteering for the Armed Forces, and the combat might of the Afghan Army, which is dealing tangible blows to the counterrevolution, is growing. All this attests to the imminent final rout of the hired gangs sent into the country from abroad, Maj Gen M. Akram stressed in conclusion.

COMMENTARY VIEWS JOINT INDIAN TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD071403 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0830 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Commentary by TASS observer Valeriy Vavilov]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Aug (TASS) -- The date 9 August 1971 was a most important landmark in the history of USSR-Indian relations. It is 15 years since the signing in Delhi of the treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation between the two countries.

Life has vividly confirmed that the treaty has been an important lever for economic and scientific-technical progress in India. The building of major industrial projects in India with assistance from the Soviet Union has made a sound contribution.

It is now clear to all unprejudiced people that the friendship between Soviet and Indian peoples has become an important factor for peace and stability, not only in the Asian region but beyond it, as well. The Indian Government's statements in support of initiatives aimed at stopping the world's slide toward a nuclear disaster and at halting the arms race and achieving a breakthrough in easing international tension, as well as the country's calls for an immediate ban on nuclear testing, have found ardent adherents on all continents.

Now Washington and its allies are unable to stop thinking about "correcting" India's foreign-policy line, demeaning India's role in the Nonaligned Movement, and knocking it off its course of independence and friendship with the Soviet Union to strengthen peace and good-neighborliness.

India's independent policies are clearly not to the liking of U.S. ruling circles. Therefore, imperialism is bringing into play its favorite means of exerting pressure: economic blackmail, conspiracy, interference in internal affairs, and incitement of internal reaction. There are facts that points to just a policy on the part of the United States: namely, the inflaming of intercommunal and religious traffic, support for the anti-Indian creation of an independent "Khalistan," and active aid for the militarization of Pakistan by fomenting on the India-Pakistan border.

However, efforts by international reaction subvert India's independence and Soviet-Indian friendly relations are in vain. The two countries' friendship has become an example of how fruitfully countries with different social systems can cooperate if they are guided by the ideals of peace and the principles of mutual respect and cooperation based on equal rights. The 1971 treaty reflects precisely this deep mutual respect between the peoples of the two countries and serves the cause of peace.

Comparison of Gromyko-Larijani Meeting

Moscow LZVESTIYA in Russian on 6 August carries in its Morning Edition on page 1 a TASS report on the meeting between A.A. Gromyko, CPSU Central committee Politburo member and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and Mohammad Javad Larijani, representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iranian deputy foreign affairs minister, on 4 August. The IZVESTIY report, entitled "Chairman of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Receives Iranian Representative," has been compared with the Moscow TASS Russian version published in the 5 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page D 1, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, last line reads in IZVESTIYA: the Soviet Union, in the Kremlin 4 August. The Iranian guest (adding "in the Kremlin 4 August")

Paragraph six, second line reads in IZVESTIYA: main attention (instead of "particular")

Last paragraph, line one reads in IZVESTIYA: the conversation were: on the Soviet side -- V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minister; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Internation Relations Department; and V. Boldyrev, USSR ambassador to Iran; and on the Iranian side -- Ali Ahani, Iranian Foreign Minister general political director for Europe and America; Mahmud Vaezi, Iranian Foreign Ministry counselor of economic affairs; Abbas Maleki, director genral of the Iranian Foreign Ministry Political Research Department; and Bahram Zasemi, Iranian charge d'affairs in the USSR. (rewording, adding names)

IZVESTIYA PREVIEWS SOUTH PACIFIC FORUM

PM071405 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 5

[F. Yevgenyev article: "Fresh Winds Over the Ocean"]

[Text] The 17th session of the South Pacific Forum (SPF) -- a regional political and economic organization uniting 13 states and self-governing territories of the South Pacific -- opens in the Fijian capital of Suva 8 August. The participants in the session, which is being held at head of government level, intend to discuss an extensive range of questions concering the vital interests of the region's peoples.

It is expected that the session will finally formalize the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific. In particular, it is planned to complete work on protocols to the treaty on a nuclear-free zone, which was approved by the previous SPF session held on Rarotonga Island (one of the Cook Islands).

The treaty envisages the rejection by the parties of the development [razrabotka], production, acquisition, and siting on their territories of any nuclear explosive devices and prohibits the holding of nuclear tests as well as the burial of radioactive waste within the zone covered by the treaty. It observes the principle of freedom of shipping on the open seas and of overflights. There are three protocols to the treaty which stipulate the nuclear powers' obligations in respecting the status of the nuclear-free zone, not using nuclear weapons against the parties to the treaty, not threatening to use them, and not testing any nuclear devices within the zone covered by the treaty.

The "Rarotonga treaty" has already been signed by 10 states: Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Western Samoa, Kiribati, Tuvalu, the Cook Islands, Niue, Papua New Guinea, and Nauru. Four of them -- Fiji, the Cook Islands, Tuvalu, and Niue -- have ratified the treaty, which will come into force after ratification by at least 8 countries.

The upsurge in antinuclear sentiments in Oceania is the direct result of the attempts by militarist U.S. circles to turn the Asia-Pacific region into an arena of military-political confrontation by siting U.S. nuclear forces there. Alarm is also generated among the local population by the continuing nuclear tests in the region.

The Soviet Union has always viewed the creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world as an important measure in the struggle to narrow the sphere of nuclear preparations. From the outset our country has support the South Pacific states' peace-loving efforts. The creation of a nuclear-free zone would be a contribution to the cause of setting up a multilateral security system in the Asia-Pacific region and consequently to the implementation of the historic task facing mankind -- to entirely finish with nuclear weapons for ever.

It was stated at the February 1986 Moscow consultations between an SPF delegation and the Soviet side that the treaty together with the protocols under discussion would be largely in line with the criteria put forward by the USSR with regard to nuclear-free zones. At the same time the importance of indeed entirely ridding the states party to the treaty of nuclear arms was pointed out. This means prohibiting nuclear weapons from passing through their territories, including port calls or landings at airfields by foreign warships and aircraft with nuclear weapons aboard.

In our attitude to nuclear-free zones we make no exceptions for any states on the basis of their participation or nonparticipation in military alliances We have one criterion: If a certain country does not have any nuclear weapons and none are present on its territory, it can be confident that the USSR will not use nuclear weapons against it.

The Soviet Union, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stated in Vladivostok, supports the declaration of the South Pacific as a nuclear-free zone and calls on all the nuclear powers to guarantee its status either unilaterally or multilaterally.

Advocating the prevention of the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe and the elimination in this century of all types of mass destruction weapons, the total prohibition of nuclear tests, and the creation of a comprehensive international security system, the Soviet Union proceeds on the basis that the global foreign policy initiatives that it has put forward fully apply to the South Pacific and accord with the interests of the peoples who live there. Our country's course of developing friendly equal relations with the region's countries on the basis of respect for their independence is aimed in this direction.

It is from this standpoint that the USSR approaches the development of trade, economic, cultural, and other ties with our traditional partners in the South Pacific such as Australia and New Zealand, and the organization of mutually advantageous cooperation with Oceania's young states. The Soviet Union advocates giving these relations the necessary dynamism and making them progressive. Positive results have already been achieved on this path: A fishing agreement has been concluded with Kiribati and talks are under way on a similar agreement with Vanuatu, with whom diplomatic relations were recently established.

In extending the hand of friendship to the South Pacific states,the Soviet Union is not pursuing some kind of selfish aim nor striving to obtain unilateral security in this part of the world and to participate in extensive cooperation on the basis of the international division of labor are the aims of Soviet policy.

The strengthening of mutual confidence, good-neighborliness, and friendship among all the region's countries and the pooling of their efforts in the common search for constructive solutions to security problems would have a favorable effect not only on the situation in Asia and the Pacific but would also be a contribution to the cause of maintaining and strengthening universal peace.

U.S.-THAI 'COBRA-GOLD-86' EXERCISES BEGIN

LD071434 Moscow TASS in English 1409 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo August 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Anichkin reports:

U.S.-Thai exercises "Cobra Gold-86" begin off the shores of Thailand.

The Pentagon has sent the modernized battleship New Jersey with dozens of Tomahawk cruise missiles to take part in the exercises.

The appearance of the flagship of the "gunboat diplomacy" near the shores of Southeast Asia constitutes a rather grim symbol: The battleship's last combat operation in Asia was the participation in the U.S. dirty war against Vietnam. Vietnamese land was bombarded by thousands of tons of shells fired by the New Jersey guns.

The "Cobra-Gold" exercises are of overtly provocative character. They pursue the aim of intimidating the countries of Indochina and giving moral support to the Polpotists who do not cease attacks against Kampuchea from where they had been driven away by their own people.

By sending one of the most heavily armed ships of its navy to the shores of Southeast Asia, Washington, doubtless, expects to produce impression on ASEAN member-countries, too. Recent years have seen increased efforts by the military and diplomats to impose the newest weapon systems upon the region.

Reports about the movements of the New Jersey are viewed with concern in Japan where this floating base of nuclear missiles will go after the end of these exercises.

The New Jersey is to visit a Japanese port and will head a naval armada at exercises which, according to press repors, are to be held in the Sea of Japan near Soviet shores at the end of August.

Two years ago when the battleship New Jersey's first visit to Japan was planned, a vigorous movement against the battleship's visit developed in the country. As a result, the visit had to be cancelled.

LAO SUPPORT FOR ASIAN-PACIFIC PROPOSALS CITED

LD071841 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Vientiane August 7 TASS -- An enlarged meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic was held here. It was presided over by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Kaysone phomvihan.

Delivering a report, the Lao leader proclaimed the support of Laos for the new Soviet peace initiatives advanced in Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok and aimed at the consolidation of peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region. He emphasized that the Soviet Union's constructive proposals are aimed at preventing a thermonuclear catastrophe, and at turning the area into a zone of peace and security. These proposals presuppose equal participation of all Asian and Pacific countries in the solution of vital regional problems, without outside interference.

Kaysone Phomvihan noted specifically the importance of that part of Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in which he dwells on matters of regional settlement and above all on the improvement of the situation in South East Asia.

The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party said that the Lao People's Democratic Republic is prepared to contribute to the creation of a region of stability and mutually-advantageous cooperation in south East Asia. The Lao Government is interested in establishing mutually-acceptable relations between countries of indochina and ASEAN to the benefit of the consolidation of security in Asia.

Dwelling on the Lao-Thai relations, the speaker pointed to the ability of the two countries to resolve all problems and normalise their relations through talks. This meets the interests of both countries, the interests of peace and security achieve mutual understanding and mutual respect." Kaysonf Phomvihan said.

SRV PREMIER VIEWS ON GORBACHEV VLADIVOSTO SPEECH CITED

PM071035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Congent and Concrete Initiatives"]

[Text] Hanoi, 5 Aug -- The Soviet Union's peace-loving proposals contained in the speech by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Vladivostok are a wide-ranging program inclusing cogent and concrete initiatives on all the major problems of Asia and the Pacific, Pham Van Dong, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, said in an interview with a TASS correspondent. They embody the good will of the USSR, which strives to ensure lasting peace in ths part of the world, to rid it of nuclear weapons and confrontation, and to develop equal cooperation there.

The idea of including the Asia-Pacific region in the overall process of creating a comprehensive international security system attests to the consistency of Soviet foreign policy and reaffirms the correct and cogent nature of the new proposals. The convocation of a Pacific conference along the lines of the helsinki Conference with the participation of all the region's countries would be a most important landmark in developing the situation in favor of the forces advocating peace, friendship, cooperation, and progress for all the Asian and Pacific people. Vietnam is prepared to act jointly with the USSR in order to achieve these noble goals.

The statement about the return of some Soviet troops from Afghanistan was a most important decision which attests to the Soviet Union's sincere intentions and its desire to ease tension in the region. This step deals a blow to the slanderous fabrications and falsifications of imperialist and reactionary propaganda aimed against the USSR. It demands a correct assessment and a positive reaction from all interested parties. The Vietnamese people resolutely condemn the undeclared war being waged by imperialist and reactionary forces against Afghanistan and fully support the principled position and all the efforts of the USSR and the DRA in order to accelerate a political settelment.

The enormous consistent successes achieved by the Asian peoples in the struggle for national independence and social progress and the rapid growth of the ranks of peace-loving and revolutionary forces which rely on the Soviet Union and the socialist countries have changed the situation in Asia and the Pacific and have paved the way to peaceful coexistance and cooperation in the region.

However, an acute situation generated by the policy of the United States and other imperialist forces, which are building up the arms race and sriving to turn the Asia-Pacific region into a zone of military and political confrontation with the forces of peace and progress, continues to region in this part of the world.

The Vietnamese people, along with the peoples of Laos and Cambodia, advocate turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation and have repeatedly put forward proposals aimed at easing tension and developing dialogue among all the region's countries. Vietnam has repeatedly put forward proposals on normalizing relations between the SRV and the PRC on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

The wide-ranging plan contained in M.S. Gorbachev's speech for the economic, social, and cultural development of Soviet Far East regions, Pham Van Dong stressed, is an important component in the strategy of acceleration adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. It is a comprehensive program for turning the Far East into a highly developed national economic complex and envisages boosting the social and cultural sphere. The implementation of the program will make it possible to utilize the region's immense potential both in the domestic allied and international division of labor and will give new impetus to the entire country's socioeconomic development. The SRV, like the other Indochinese countries, strives to develop all-around ties with this vast and promising part of the Soviet Union.

IZVESTIYA NOTES SRV HURRICANE CONDOLENCES TO PRC

PM060806 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Vietnam-PRC"]

[Text] Hanoi, 2 Aug -- According to the VNA, the Red Cross Society of the northern Vietnamese border province of Lang Son has expressed profound sympathy to the population of the Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region which has suffered as a result of the hurricane and heavy rains which have hit the South China coast. The message of condolences addressed to the Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region Chinese Red Cross Society expresses the hope that the consequences of the natural disaster in the affected areas will soon be overcome and that people will be able to return to their normal lives.

MOSCOW STREET, NEW SHIP NAMED FOR LE DUAN

OW062304 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] In remembrance of Comrade Le Duan, a well-known activist of the international communist, worker, and national liberation movement, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, great friend of the Soviet Union, and at the request of the Soviet people, the executive committee of the Supreme Soviet of Moscow City has decided to name a new street in the capital city after Comrade Le Duan.

The Soviet Ministry of Maritime Fleet has also decided to name one of the ships under construction after Comrade Le Duan.

SRV THANKS USSR FOR LE DUAN CONDOLENCES

OW071341 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 1 Aug 86

["Text" of SRV Leaders' message of thanks to Soviet counterparts on Le Duan condolences -- date, place not given]

[Text] The CPV Central Committee, the Vietnamese National Assembly, Council of State, and Council of Ministers have just sent a message of thanks to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Following is the text of the message translated back from Russian.

We are extremely touched and sincerely thank you, comrades, for expressing your condolences and for sending a high-level party and government delegation of the Soviet Union, headed by Comrade Ryzhkov, member of th CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to Vietnam to attend Comrade Le Duan's funeral ceremonies.

We express our sincere gratitude to the Communist Party, Communists, and entire people of the Soviet Union for the profound sympathies over the death of Comrade General Secretary Le Duan and for the high assessment of his contributions to the cause of the Vietnamese revolution's under takings, the international communist and workers movement, and the unceasing consolidation and development of the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the two parties and peoples of our two countries.

Dear comrades, we take this opportunity to reaffirm the consistency of the fundamental policy of the Vietnamese Communist Party and state, aimed at striving to strengthen the strategic alliance and the all-round cooperation between the Communist Party of Vietnam and the CPSU, and between the SRV and the USSR, on the basis of the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the interests of the peoples of our two countries, for the cause of peace and socialism all over the world.

We hope that the Communists and the entire fraternal Soviet people, under the leadership of the glorius CPSU, will score many brilliant new achievements in successfully implementing the historic resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress, and will make yet greater contrubutions to the cause of srengthening the socialist community's might and to the struggle for the peace and security of peoples all over the world.

Correction to PRAVDA Message

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Troung Chinh Sends Message of Thanks to Gorbachev" published in the 1 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page E 1, paragraph two, penultimte line:

... Marxism-Leninsm and socialist internationalism, in the ... (changing word "proletarian" to "socialist")

BRIEF

AWARD FOR LAO OFFICIAL -- By a decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, has been awarded the Order of Freindship of the Peoples. This is in recognition of his services to the development and strengthening of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Lao peoples and in connection with his 70th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 7 Aug 86 LD]

JARUZELSKI ACKNOWLEDGES MESSAGE FROM GORBACHEV

PM071319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Deeply esteemed and dear Comrade Gorbachev!

I express the most cordial gratitude to you for the congratulations on my reelection as first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

At the same time, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, Polish communists, and the Polish people I send you, dear Mikhail Sergeyevich, and also the fraternal Soviet people best wishes for the successful implementation of the historic 27th CPSU Congress decisions. Their Leninist, innovative nature is an important stimulus to the accelerated development of the Soviet Union, the socialist communist, and all forces of socialism and progress throughout the world.

We value highly your participation in the work of the 10th PZPR Congress. Your speech at the congress and meetings with delegates and with the Warsaw working people won you great respect, recognition, and sympathy in the people's Poland and helped to deepen the ideological ties which unite our parties.

I wish to assure you that we do not grudge our efforts to strengthen the indissoluble, fraternal Polish-Soviet friendship and further develop all-around cooperation between our parties and states, which serves our peoples' vital interests, the socialist community's unity, and the strengthening of peace throughout the world.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

ROMANIAN EQUIPMENT DELIVERY AGREEMENT SIGNED

PM071041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Over"]

[Text] Talks between the Soviet and Romanian Governments ended in Moscow 5 August and an agreement was signed on equipment deliveries and the provision of technical assistance in the construction of industrial enterprises and other projects in 1986-90.

In signing the agreement the sides were guided by the decisions of the CEMA economic summit and the provisions of the Long-term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and Romania Through the Year 2000.

The agreement envisages the further expansion of cooperation in building and modernizing industrial projects in the main sectors of Romania's national economy. The document was signed by A.I. Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and V. Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, was present at the signing ceremony.

APN CRITICISM OF BERLIN WALL COMMEMORATION CITED

LD071436 Hamburg DPA in German 1359 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 7 Aug (DPA) -- The semi-offical Soviet press agency, APN, has sharply criticized the plans to mark the 25th anniversary of the construction of the Berlin Wall. All intended "commemorative measures by the Federal Republic and West Berlin" are, taken in isolation, actions that contradict the letter and spirit of the Four Power Agreement, the main goal of which was the elimination of tensions and the prevention of complications, it says in a commentary conveyed to DPA today.

In this connection APN also attacks the scheduled appearance by Richard Burt, the American ambassador to the Federal Republic, at a rally to mark the construction of the wall, to be held this Saturday by the Young Union CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union youth group]. "To put it mildly, one becomes suspicious at the report that official American personages -- in other words, those persons who, on the basis of their official duties, have to ensure that no complications arise in West Berlin -- are due to appear at these provocative events." One can, with full justification, assess their voices in the "chorus of agitators" as "neglect of the commitments" they assumed after the Four Power Agreement of 1971.

The construction of the wall "for the defense of the GDR's border with West Berlin was an historic necessity and a logically indispensable stage in the stabilization of the situation in Europe." The process of positive changes in the seventies has led to the attainment of a wide series of important arrangements in international law, with which, in fact, the final line had been drawn under the postwar period in Europe. It is certainly in the interests of everyone and in the interests of peace and stability on the continent, to respect realities.

COMMENTARY ON INCREASING FRENCH DEFENSE BUDGET

LD052313 Moscow in French to France and Belgium 1730 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Vsevolud Mikhaylov Commentary]

[Text] The French Government intends to raise the military budget of the country next year 7.1 percent. This is reported by the Paris newspaper LE MONDE quoting government sources. The military budget will rise to 169.5 billion francs. As the daily stressed, the draft military budget, which still has to be approved by parliament, brings France close to the level where its defense will take up 4 percent of the gross national product.

What immediately attracts attention, considers our observer Vsevolod Mikhaylov, is the continuing and diverse increase of the nuclear potential and the corresponding growth in expenditure allocated this. In future years the government wants to extend the specter of the French strike force by deploying medium-range mobile missiles with nuclear warheads. The program for the construction of nuclear submarines carrying new missiles will continue. A large part of the planned finance will be devoted to research into the production of new weapons, both nuclear and conventional.

Defense Minister Andre Giraud not only approves of the plan to build the first French atomic aircraft carrier "Richelieu," but he considers it necessary to build another. Each of them will cost 20 million francs. At the same time it has been decided not to reduce the armed forces any further.

The 1987 military budget is part of the new law on military planning the government is in the process of drawing up. It is the biggest and most costly program in the nuclear and conventional arms race that France has ever had.

At the same time one of the axes of the law is toward an even closer coordination of action with the armed forces of the NATO countries, first and foremost with the FRG. Government representatives consider an independent defense system expensive, but believe that military independence makes it worthwhile. One wonders, however, if the increase in military expenditure is aimed at strengthening national defense. It, is known that some in the military consider the number of warheads France has are enough to protect its territory and what it is agreed to call its vital interests.

All the same, Paris intends to increase its nuclear potential, to the extent that in a few years it will have some 500 nuclear warheads, capable, according to the assertions sof the military, of destroying dozens of towns, taking millions and millions of human lives.

The increase in nuclear forces clearly exceeds the framework of the real need to guarantee national security. On the other hand, it is precisely in conformity, in the first place, with the interests of the military strategy of the United States and NATO, which are trying to force the military policy of France to meet their demands. As in the past, the leaders of the parties currently in power, particularly those of the Union for French Democracy refer to the attachment of De Gaulle's concept of the military and political independence of France. Well, in reality they are increasingly aligning France's military policy on the strategic concepts of NATO by, in particular, aiming their missiles in the same direction as the Atlantic alliance, despite the multi-directional defense system of De Gaulle.

Further evidence of this is the statements repeated by the government leaders that approve, the military level, the so-called American Strategic Defense Initiative, whose operation would give rise to the risk of a destabilization of the international situation.

The allusions of French Defense Minister Andre Giraud to the possibility of his country's participation, with the FRG, in the so-called European defense initiative, in other words, in the program to create a joint anti-missile defense system, gives another subject for concern. Paris is continuing its dangerous flirtation with West German militarism. Thus the French are planning to extend their cooperation with Bonn in the production of ultra-modern weapons. Plans for a Franco-West German tank and combat helicopter are already known. Another project that is a risk for security and stability in Europe, is the plan prepared on both sides of the Rhine to construct a Paris-Bonn military alliance, by completely integrating the defense policy of the two countries, a policy that makes provision for the sharing of responsibility between French politicians and members of the military are already being heard to assure their allies in NATO, and particularly in the FRG, of their solidarity.

But in these conditions, what will remain of an independent defense force? The draft defense budget for 1987 shows that Paris is still ready to take part in the arms race, including nuclear weapons, and to align its military policy on Atlanticism and the strengthening of links with NATO. Now, the international situation demands a completely different approach toward questions of security. This is precisely what the Soviet Union suggests, pleading the case for the abolition of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, as a guarantee of security for all. If we can judge by the draft defense in budget, the aspirations of Paris are quite different, writes Vsevolod Mikhaylov conclusion.

PORTUGUESE CP DELEGATION VISITS 22-28 JUL

PM041147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A Portuguese Communist Party delegation was in the Soviet Union 22-28 July at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, familiarizing itself with the CPSU's economic policy at the present stage.

The delegation had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee economic section, the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, the USSR Gosplan, and the EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial office. In Moscow and the Estonian SSR the Portuguese comrades familiarized themsleves with the work experience of the party organizations of industrial, agricultural, and scientific enterprises, and institutions in the cultural, social, and domestic sphere in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum.

The delegation members expressed gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee for the opportunity it made available to them to acquaint themselves with the CPSU's work experience. They stressed that Soviet working people's successes are a real contribution to the struggle of peace-loving forces for universal peace, international security, and mutually advantageous cooperation among peoples.

SHALAYEV TU DELEGATION ARRIVES IN FRG

LD301131 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] A Soviet trade union delegationled by Comrade Shalayev, AUCCTU chairman, arrived in the FRG today. During forthcoming talks with leaders of the German Trade Union Association, discussions will take place on the participation of USSR and FRG trade unions in the struggle for peace and disarmament, and also on the socioeconomic and public life of their countries.

Visits Copenhagen

LD312024 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Copenhagen July 31 TASS -- Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the USSR All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, arrived in Copenhagen today at the invitation of the Central Association of Trade Unions of Denmark. [Moscow TASS in English at 1835 GMT on 31 July transmits a correction to this item, rewriting the first paragraph as follows: "A delegation of Soviet trade unions led by Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the USSr All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, arrived in Copenhagen today at the invitation of the Central Association of Trade Unions of Denmark."]

At the airport of the Danish capital he was met by Finn Torgrimsson, deputy chairman of the Central Association of Trade Unions of Denmark, and representatives of Danish trade unions.

The meeting party included Boris Pastukhov, USSR ambassador to Denmark.

ANC MEMBER ON ESCALATING STRUGGLES IN RSA

MB071510 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Statement by African National Congress [ANC] member Geoffrey Mathebula -- time and location not given -- recorded]

[Text] Today in our program, we have invited Geoffrey Mathebula, an ANC member, to state his views on the situation in South Africa. Please listen to what he says:

[Begin Mathebula recording in Sotho fading into Zulu translation] The struggle of the South African people for the democratic right to elect a government of their own choice is escalating at all times. In our country, demonstrations against apartheid have increased. People are no longer willing to live under the yoke of apartheid. In Africa residential areas, Boer-government appointed officials have been forced to resign their posts. The people have created their own instruments for political participation and administration. In major urban townships, people have created residential committees to administer the day-to-day affairs of the areas. The people trust these residential committees, which have been specifically created by themselves to protect their civil rights in a country that is governed illegally by the Boers. Street committees abound in most townships. Justice is administered by the peoples courts. This development means that actual self-government by Africans has begun in African townships.

The South African authorities, the Boers, have been forced to defend themselves throughout the country. Our struggle led by the ANC of South Africa really troubles the leaders of the Boer government. The Boers have been prevented from foisting sell-outs and informers as community leaders on African communities. The Boers are also unable to suppress our struggle. South Africa is plagued by strikes by black workers who demand the overthrow of the present political situation.

These developments have caused the South African rulers to resort to deceptive measures to extend the duration of their rule. In every sector of South African activity, minor changes have been made in an attempt to fool the Africans into believing that the apartheid system is being done away with. However, our people no longer believe in this trash. The Boers also try to suppress the antiapartheid struggle by the use of brute force. However, our people have long lost the fear of such harsh measures.

Faced with this extraordinary difficulty, the Pretoria regime tries by all possible means to frighten independent African countries that are South Africa's neighbors through launching frequent military forays into these innocent countries. This strategy is an attempt to force these countries to withdraw their support for the African people's struggle. Despite all this, our struggle continues to thrive.

In July last year, the government imposed a state of emergency rule on our country. This emergency rule ended early this year. In June this year, South Africa reverted to a state of emergency rule. Sechaba, an ANC pamphlet, made the following comment: The reimposition of the state of emergency on our country shows beyond doubt that the government has failed in its attempts to frighten our African people. This is taking place despite the awesome strength of the South African army and police. Police frequently attack unarmed civilians who are determined to gain their freedom without any further delays.

It is not an immutable truth that we African people are unarmed. They do have a military force called Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] under the auspices of the ANC. As a matter of fact, this military grouping protects our people and those of neighboring countries by launching forceful military forays against South African security forces, military bases, and other important economic targets.

In this struggle, our people are supported by the socialist bloc countries, where economic exploitation of workers by other sectors of the populaton has been virtually wiped out. The Soviet Union is the chief supporter of our people through its unrelenting support for the ANC. At international fora, it always points an accusing finger at the violation of human rights in South Africa. We also receive additional assistance from other socialist countries which are governed by workers. This assistance underscores the belief that workers ought to aid one another, and leads to the generous financial, medical and other material contributions to the liberation movements in southern Africa.

These workers want to see all the oppressed people set free no matter where they are located on this globe. This will ensure a climate for prosperity and peace worldwide. [end recording]

ADAMISHIN VISITS TANZANIA, HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD062127 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] In Dar es Salaam, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has received Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Anatoliy Adamishin, who handed to the Tanzanian leader a message from the General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Mihkail Gorbachev, on key international problems. The meeting, described as friendly, also covered Soviet-Tanzanian relations and their further development in various spheres. During his visit to Tanzania, Anatoliy Adamishin has also met with the Chairman of the Revolutionary Party Julius Nyerere.

At a press conference in Dar es Salaam, the Soviet official explained his country's position on the issue of curbing the arms race, on the situation in the South of Africa, and provided details of Soviet aid to the African countries. The mass media of Tanzania meanwhile stressed that the racists retain power in South Africa only due to the support they are receiving from the West, above all from the United States, Britain, and Federal Germany. By refusing to introduce sanctions against South Africa, the Western countries try to uphold their own interests there, DAILY NEWS says. As for the Soviet Union, if not only denounces apartheid in South Africa, but renders support to the African National Congress, to SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] and the Frontline States fighting against the regime of racism.

PRESIDIUM SENDS GREETINGS TO OAU SESSION

LD282046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers sent cordial greetings to the 22nd Session of the OAU which has opened in Addis Ababa. The messages says that the Soviet Union regards with great respect the OAU -- the recognized spokesman of the interests of African peoples, which unites their efforts in the struggle for strengthening their political independence and economic autonomy, for the complete and final elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid, and for peace and international security.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHILEAN SITUATION

MDP Seeks Opposition Unity

PY051626 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2000 GMT 4 Aug 86

[From the "National Chronicle" feature]

[Text] The People's Democratic Movement [MDP], which gathers Chilean left-wing forces under one umbrella, has called for the broadest unity among all opposition sectors. In a statement published in the latest issue of the magazine APSI, MDP President German Correa has called on all the opposition parties and political organizations to untie behind a single front to put an end to the military dictatorship as soon as possible. Given this picture, we notice in Chile, unmistakeable signs of U.S. maneuvers and pressures, seeking to neutralize the struggle of the masses, to prevent the opposition from uniting, and to exclude the popular sectors, especially the Communist Party.

PCCh Statement Critical of U.S.

LD051217 Moscow TASS in English 1153 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Buenos Aires August 5 TASS -- The U.S. Administration is trying to divide the opposition in Chile and isolate the left forces so as to prevent the mass of the people from taking part in deciding the country's future. This is said in a statement circulated in Santiago by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Chile. [PCCH] The White House, the statement says, is very much concerned by the growth of the anti-dictatorial forces and the strengthened positions of the Chilean progressive forces which demand a return of democracy. It is feared in Washington that the development of the political situation in Chile may have consequences undesirable for the USA. To avoid this, the statement says, the Reagan administration is trying to knock together a bloc of right-wing opposition parties. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Chile urges the Chilean people to step up the struggle against the military-fascist regime and points to the need for a realistic agreement among the progressive forces opposed to the dictatorship concerning concrete ways of transition by Chile to democratic forms of government. The Pinochet dictatorship will fall, it is stressed in the document, if the people of Chile, all the anti-dictatorial forces of the country strengthen their unity and step up their actions against tyranny. Pinochet's dictatorship must be brought down and fascism eradicated, the statement says.

U.S. General's Visit Hit

LD071747 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] New York August 7 TASS -- U.S. General John Galvin met General Pinochet, leader of the Chilean regime, on Wednesday [6 August]. In the course of the talk John Galvin spoke for extending military cooperation between the two countries UPI's reports from Santiago say that before the meeting Pinochet and Galvin had had a long conference with Chilean military. Invited by Alexandro Medina, chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces, the American general is paying a visit to Chile in the period of mass opposition actions against the dictatorship. At present, only the army and police remain loyal to Pinochet and are used by the regime to suppress the discontent in the country and to launch reprisals against trade unions and democratic organisations. Galvin's visit to Chile is an obvious attempt to prop up the Pinochet's dictatorship with bayonets.

MEDIA VIEW PROGRESS IN CHERNOBYL ENTOMBMENT

PRAVDA Dites Delays

PM071200 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 86 First Edition p 6

[Correspondent M. Odinets report under the rubric "Chernobyl AES: Chronicle of Events": "Wall of Concrete"]

[Text] Kiev Oblast -- Headquarters for coordinating the work to entomb the No 4 unit is located in a former bus station on the outskirts of Chernobyl. In the building with the panoramic windows where passengers used to scurry about waiting to travel to Kiev, Chernigov, or Gomel, people in white coveralls can be seen crowding around drawing boards. The siege of the unit is conducted systematically. Gennadiy Dmitriyevich Lykov, who has come here from Novosibirsk, is now in charge of construction of the gigantic tomb which will isolate the rogue reactor from the outside world.

The startup of the No 1 and No 2 units, repair work on the No 3 unit, further normalization of the situation at the Chernobyl AES and around it, and the elimination of the consequences of the accident all depend on the speed with which the protective casing is erected around the reactor.

The construction administration collective is working with energy and persistence.

Communists and Komsomol members are displaying great heroism and courage, V. Migunov said. To get the walls erected, a huge amount of concrete is needed and construction workers have assembled and started up concrete production plants in literally 2 weeks. Within a matter of days they have erected a wide and sturdy scaffold and organized the welding of steel structures on the territory of the former Selkhoztekhnika branch,

It is an interesting coincidence that Viktor Timofeyevich Sheyanov, the administration's chief engineer, who arrived here from the Leningrad AES, has run into his son, who is working in Chernobyl as a foreman. Engineer Gennadiy Sereda met his son Yevgeniy, who is also working as a foreman here. When you talk to people, you soon realize that they havc come from all corners of the country.

Construction administration personnel are working in the immediate vicinity of the site of the accident and therefore we radiation monitoring workers have a particularly responsible job: We must ensure that work proceeds in complete safety, L. Belovodskiy, candidate of technical sciences, said. And we see to this with great care. More than 100 radiation monitoring workers take readings round the clock.

We passed the station's administrative building on our right and drove up behind a concrete mixer to the distribution point which is separated from the machine hall by a low wall. One after another, the heavy trucks drove up with the concrete mixture, which is poured into a funnel from which it is pumped along pipes to places where it is needed.

A wall was being erected at the border between the No 3 and No 4 units, where the main damage occurred, and we could see the sky through a hole in the roof. [paragraph continues]

High above us, crane operator Aleksandr Furkalo, sitting in a lead-plated cabin, was hoisting up a whole section of metal structures assembled from cubes carefully swinging it round above the top of the sixth turbine of the No 3 unit, and lowering it onto a mass of set concrete rising appreciably above the floor of the building.

Nonetheless, the work to erect the walls of the tomb is not proceeding as fast as we would like. There is not enough concrete. Enterprises of the AES construction administration could have helped here, but its concrete plants have not reached their rated capacity.

At a recent Pripyat party gorkom plenum it was emphasized that it is necessary to eradicate all delays and passiveness. The winter is on its way and time is pressing. Every hour, every minute on the construction site is precious now. Although most of the collectives working at the station are now operating in relays, people are not fully occupied. On the territory of the enterprise and in its machine halls many specialists can be seen standing about with nothing to do, particularly specialists from the AES construction administration, which ignores piecework pay and allows overstaffing.

Citing as an example the administration's collective engaged in constructing the tomb, the Communists declared that it is impermissible to tolerate inefficiency in production collectives or failures to meet deadlines and plans on the pretext of the emergency situation and they emphasized that the wealth of experience which has been gathered and accumlated for many years must not be ignored. It is necessary to return as soon as possible to plan-based work. The consequences of the accident must be eliminated through skill rather than numbers, and incentives and bonuses must be correctly utilized.

Serious, justified criticism was leveled at the leadership of the chernobyl AES, through whose the fault violations of discipline are still occurring among the enterprise collective and proper concern is not shown for people's living conditions and leisure, Much justified criticism was expressed in connection with the slow construction of the Zelenyy Mys settlement, where the workers on tours of duty at the Chernobyl AES are housed, citing mistakes in its design and inattention to the provision of social and consumer service facilities.

It was reported at a Pripyat Ukrainian Communist Party Gorkom plenum that the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the question of the responsibility of a number of officials to blame for the accident at the Chernobyl AES. Fomin, the station's former chief engineer, has been expelled from the party for gross errors and omissions in his work, for negligence in ensuring the power station's safe operation, and for conducting tests on the No 4 reactor unit withour proper preparation or coordination with the appropriate organs, which resulted in an accident with grave consequences. Comrade Parashin, secretary of the Chernobyl AES party committee, has been called strictly to account by the party. He has been dismissed from his post. A strict party penalty has been imposed on Comrade Camanyuk, first secretary of Pripyat party gorkom.

Unanimous support was expressed at the gorkom plenum for the desicion of the special CPSU Central Committee Politburo session.

The Communists of Pripyat, P. Tolstoyakov, senior operator in the No 2 reactor shop of the AES, said in his speech, are fully resolved to strengthen discipline, order, and organization in all management and production links and to enhance everyone's exactingness for the assigned task.

The ceremonial handover of keys to 150 houses has taken place in the village of Modvinovka, Makarovskiy Rayon. Working people of the "Chervone Polissya" Kolkhoz, who were moved there after the accident at Chernobyl AES, have moved into them. It is good to look at the newly erected buildings: Each house has its own designs and colors, and the rooms are spacious, bright, and clean. The construction workers have placed in each house two bedsteads and a folding bed brought from Ternopol, and two sacks of potatoes and groats and jars of salted cucumbers and tomatoes have been left in each building to feed the new residents. Ten hens have been allocated to each household. They have even placed a dovecote next to one of the houses...

The new village has a water main; a bathhouse will start operating in the next few days; and there is a store in the center of the settlement. There will be another trading enterprise there. Nor have the construction workers forgotten the boilerhouse and an asphalted road, and there is a center there to take orders for consumer services. The settlement's second stage will include the construction of school buildings, a kindergarten, and a social center.

Representatives of 10 of the republic's oblasts are constructing new residential settlements in 17 villages in Makarovskiy Rayon.

TV Shows Work on Wall

LD071720 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 7 Aug 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report from Chernobyl AES by unidentified correspondent]

[Text] [Correspondent] We continue to inform you on the progress of events at Chernobyl AES. [video shows the front of the AES complex; a man in khaki uniform wearing a face mask walks across the square toward camera; an ambulance is parked at the front of the building]

The present stage of work on the elimination of the consequences of the accident at Chernobyl AES is distinctive for its application of original and, to a considerable extent, unique engineering solutions. We are now in a sector where the construction of a protective wall in the ground is under way. [video shows four men, three in white clothing, one in dark clothing, all with face masks on, working with a pipe and trellis of steel rods on the ground by the side of a water reservoir with one of the generating buildings in the background. [Video shows S.M. Gordeyev, section chief of Gidrospetsstroy, who is also in white clothing with hat, as is the correspondent -- neither wears his face mask; Gordeyev wears a radiation level indicator badge]

[Gordeyev] The aim of building this wall is to prevent the flow of ground water away from the AES zone, beyond the boundary delineated by this wall.

[Correspondent] And to what depth will the wall go?

[Gordeyev] According to the plans, the wall is designed to a depth of 30 meters. So, we'll get to 29, 30, 31, depending on at what depth we meet the clay base, which is also impervious to water.

[Correspondent] So far, then, you are taking away sand right up to the clay itself?

[Gordeyev] Yes, yes, of course. And then, gradually, with the protection of a special grout -- we'll be filling the space made with a special clay. (?Thus) we get imperviousness to water to a depth of 30 meters.

[Correspondent] And what is the completion date for the work?

[Gordeyev] The completion date for this work is planned for the end of the year. [video shows trucks and a crane working on the site as he speaks, then mechanical digger being lowered into trench by the water, with a thin, clay-like substance running out of a channel. The next shot is of six power line towers on the site; video shows man at work, wearing overalls and a cloth balaclava]

[Correspondent] A compulsory element of the execution of work at Chernobyl AES is unconditionally guaranteeing the health of those who work here. Continuous dosimetric control is carried out for this purpose. We are now on the territory of the assembly area [Montazhnyy Rayon], immediately next to the fourth power set. It is 25-30 meters to the radioactive barrier. You can see the holes in the wall.

So how much has the level of radiation now fallen on the construction site? [video moves up to show a section of the roof missing in the hall and the camera looks through a hole in a thick concrete wall to show a dimly-lit section of a (?machine-hall)]

[Video shows M.I. Rozumov, head of dosimetric service] [Rozumov] To compare with the preceding months, say, against the first days in June, the radiation has fallen approximately 100-fold. The level where we are at present is completely safe, let us say, for such short periods of work. A special protective wall has been built, which enables the workers to build the foundations for the sarcophagus. [video shows two concrete mixers at work, and a mechanical digger]

Shortages Noted at Party Meeting

AU071146 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 30 Jul 86 p 2

[Report by PRAVDA UKRAINY correspondent A. Sokol: "These Days in Chernobyl: Exactingly, Purposefully: on Plenum of the Pripyat Gorkom"]

[Text] This time the plenum was not held in Pripyat but in neighboring Chernobyl. Those attending the meeting arrived in overalls many of them carrying respirators on their chests, having come from the industrial site, from the damaged reactor. The situation also determined the nature of the session.

Opening the session, A.S. Gamanyuk, first secretary of the gorkom, announced that the former leaders of the nuclear powqer plant, director V.P. Bryukhanov and chief engineer N.M. Fomin, had been expelled from the CPSU for gross errors, omissions, and negligence which resulted in the accident at the nuclear power plant.

"I and S.K. Parashin, secretary of the party committee of the nuclear power plant," A.S. Gamanyk continued, "have received strict party penalties for shortcomings in organizational and political work and for tolerating absence of control and poor accountability."

This is how the plenum began and continued its work. In determining their tasks in eliminating the consequences of the accident, the Communists displayed a high degree of exactingness and strictness.

The situation in the area of the nuclear power plant has changed radically. And it has changed in a short tme. The damaged reactor is kept under control and causes no apprehension. The level of radiation has fallen sharply. Only in Chernobyl and in some adjacent localities is it still above permissible levels. A reliable protectin of the water basin is being created. A large amount of work has been accomplished to prepare the nuclear power plant for operations and to preserve Pripyat city for future economic utilization. The victims of the accident and those who were evacuated because of the accident are being provided with everything they need. However, everything has not been solved and there is still much to be done.

Burying [zakhoroneniye] the fourth power block, that is, in particular, building the protective wall now under construction, preparing the first and second reactors for operations, and decontamination represent the most important and biggest jobs.

We are equal to any tasks, the entire country is with us, the main speaker, A.S. Gamanyuk, as well as other speakers at the session said. But these tasks must be accomplished as quickly as possible.

Those working at the nuclear power plant demonstrate courage and heroism. But the Communists emphasized attention to another thing, the search for reserves to accelerate work. Quite often work is slowed down because of its poor organization. For instance, this is what F. I. Shevtsov, secretary of the party committee of the administration for the construction of nuclear power plants, and V.I. Kholosha, deputy secretary of the party committee of the power plant, said: The watch shift [vakhtovyy] method of work to which collectives are changing, has encountered many complications, especially in management. For some reasons, medical personnel and trade and service workers are not included in the individual replacement shifts. A regulating document is needed in this connection. But those on the spot fail to concern themselves with this, waiting to see what the ministry will say.

The nuclear power plant uses now thousands of cubic meters of concrete. This concrete is needed for the "sarcophagus" that is being built for the demolished reactor and it is also being poured on the ground, which is first being covered with fresh soil after the contaminated soil has been removed and taken away. The flow of this material to the industrial site continues without interruption day and night. And this flow must be accelerated, for the productivity of the concrete plants belonging to the administration for the construction of nuclear power plants is far from the planned level and production costs are high. Unjustifiably long trips for concrete to Vyshgord continue. Communist V. T. Gora, chief of the administration, has something to think about in this respect.

It was noted that the country is providing everything needed in Chernobyl. But it is necessary to act assiduously under any circumstances.

A. D. Yakovenko, manager of the "Yuzhatomenergostroy" trust, informed the plenum about the progress of construction of the Zelenyy Mys settlement for watch shift workers [vakhtovyy poselok] near the Kiev water reservoir. There will be 10,900 electric power workers and builders living in the settlement for nearly 3,000 people in October. Some houses have been already completed. However, the construction has not yet reached the necessary scope, there are still many obstacles, and at times work is carried out in a wasteful way and without proper planning. And at the same time the favorable summer season is passing by. The unambiguous demand is to strictly adhere to the established deadlines.

The plenum noted that the people engaged in the elimination of the consequences of the accident require special care. Unfortunately this care is not always up to standard. P. V. Tolstyakov, senior operator of the nuclear power plant, and other speakers noted that some collectives are short of overalls, that the food supply and public catering are not of exemplary standard everywhere, and that there have been criticisms concerning transport services and inaccuracies in payments for work.

Despite the prolonged period during which they have been heavily involved in production operations, leaders of collectives should constantly meet with people and solve their problems, it was noted. Nevertheless, N. Pozdyshev, director of the nuclear power plant, and N.A. Shtemberg, the plant's chief engineer, fail to hold any personal meetings.

Under the extreme conditions, the speakers at the plenum noted, it is even more important to be guided by the demands made by the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Party organizations must master the political methods of leadership more energetically and, in particular, develop the initiative of economic managers and social organizations and raise their responsibility. More than 1,000 Communists work daily in the zone of the nuclear power plant and directly at the plant. It is the duty of every one of them to set an example and lead others.

G.I. Revenko, first secretary of the Kiev Obkom, participated in the work of the plenum and also addressed it.

EDITOR VIEWS APN CHANGES, TREATMENT IN WEST

PM031339 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 28 Jul 86 p 2

[Undated interview with APN Western Europe Department chief , editor Vadim Nedbayev, by Larserik Haggman: "Improved Relations Give Increased Ideological Struggle"]

[Text] Moscow -- The frequency with which the Soviet news agency APN gets published in the West is no barometer of international tension. Improved political and economic relations are often followed by increased ideological struggle against the Soviet Union.

This analysis was given by APN Western Europe Department chief editor Vadim Nedbayev in an interview with HUFVUDSTADSBLADET. He is also a member of the APN management board.

Nedbayev has under him around 70 editors divided among five editorial departments. Besides the Finnish department there is one for Britain and Scandinavia, one for central Europe, one for southern Europe, and one for France and the Benelux countries. There are also a number of unattached commentators.

APN was founded by the Journalists Union, the Writers Union, the Union of Friendship Societies, the Soviet trade union central council, and the Znaniye Society for Knowledge. These bodies also own the agency.

The agency's task is to provide material about the Soviet Union to foreign countries, produce and exchange material, publish books and pamphlets, and to publish the MOSCOW NEWS newspaper in several languages.

Nedbayev spoke of a clearly growing interest in Soviet material in the West. Mikhail Gorbachev's appointment as general secretary and the economic processes which have been set in motion in the Soviet Union have led to a growing demand.

"In itself this is something positive. But it is by no means certain that it has become easier for us to explain what is at the heart of these processes," he said, pointing to the more open descriptions being given of negative events.

Nedbayev has not discovered any new trend in the Western bourgeois mass media. Instead he said that the occurrence of negative examples of Soviet life has increased.

"For us the problem is to show the real basis of the problems and to throw light on our own attempts to get rid of them," Nedbayev explained.

According to Nedbayev it often seems that it is more important to report corruption in the Soviet Union than to report popular reaction and the authorities' moves in the context.

"It is our task to find the forms for this," he added, noting that understanding of what is happening is clearly inadequate.

According to Nedbayev, APN journalists are not allowed to embellish or embroider the picture of what is happening. Correctness is of great international importance in a difficult world situation.

"The important information is also important so that political leaders will understand what our new processes are about and what our prospects are," Nedbayev stressed.

He pointed to the general misconception in the West that "the Soviet Union is so interested in economic solutions at home that it is making security policy concessions and can therefore be forced into retreat."

When HUFVUDSTADSBLADET asked whether APN is getting more material into the Western media since Gorbachev became general secretary, Nedbayev replied in two parts:

"Certainly interest has grown. Many people really want to understand and find out about what is happening. The chances for our material are increasing.

"At the same time one sees attempts to stop objective information, not so much by journalists, but by people on the level above them."

Nedbayev also pointed to a third aspect of the same thing. He spoke of a clear fear in the most conservative circles in the West.

"Those who think or want to claim that everything here in the Soviet Union is bad have moved into action. Alongside the increased interest and the greater flow of material there is also an increase in the efforts to silence the information."

According to Nedbayev, perhaps more than at any time in the past APN is today in the front line and is facing major challenges. There are no drastic reorganizations taking place, but the same processes that are taking place in the rest of Soviet society are also taking place within APN.

The agency is engaged in analyzing its efficiency and production and is investing heavily in technology. When HUFVUDSTADSBLADET raised the question of inferior speed in comparison with the large Western news agencies, Nedbayev put a counterquestion.

"Would you be able to use our material if it reached you in Russian at the same time the U.S. news agency AP's text comes in English?"

What he meant is that newspapers in the West demand more of the Soviet news agencies than of the Western agencies as far as language is concerned. However, he spoke of comprehensive investment in modern technology. VDU's and automatic text transmission are coming in by leaps and bounds.

Video technology has also been the object of investment and this form of production has been given its own department at APN.

"We have created our own information system and will in time be able to cooperate with data banks in the West. But there will not only be ties with Western technology," Nedbayev said, pointing to cooperation with the other socialist countries.

Such cooperation offers many solutions of the same quality as those in the West, he explained, stressing the importance of independence in this respect.

"When we work on and across the border between East and West we do, however, need technical cooperation in all directions," he added.

PRAVDA SURVEYS WRITERS' ROLE IN 'NEW CONDITIONS'

PM061130 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Literature and Our Times"]

[Text] The history of the Soviet multinational literature offers incontrovertible proof that its true representatives have always lived the same life as the people and have shared their joys and sorrows, their anxieties and concerns. "Man -- that has a proud sound!" Maksim Gorkiy proclaimed shortly before the revolution, and these words by the founder of the art of socialist realism have never been forgotten by artists holding positions of party-mindedness and popular spirit. "I am with those who are out to exact vengeance...," Vladimir Mayakovskiy declared on behalf of writers in the Land of the Soviets, and this expresses the creative stance of all literary figures who have dedicated their talent to serving the new society.

The best works created in the last few years have continued the noble traditions established by the classics of Soviet literature. Nevertheless, negative factors could be observed at the same time. There was a growing number of dull books, books that were ideologically and artistically inferior, books which compromised major subjects and failed to touch readers' minds and hearts. Authors emerged who were inclined toward hack work and narrow-mindedness, authors who lightly struck bargains with their own consciences. Ostentation, equability, and literary sycophancy grew deep roots in criticism. Publishing houses and journal editorial offices slackened their exactingess toward the quality of works accepted for publication. Bureaucracy and red tape started emerging in the work style of central and local leading organs of the Writers Union. All this undoubtedly hindered our literature's progress and diminished its prestige among broad readers' circles.

Now that the party has embarked on extensive work to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development and the renewal of society's entire life, when an acute struggle is being waged between the forces of peace and the forces of war, the writer's voice is particularly important and particularly influential. Much can be achieved by literature, which is rightfully called the science of humanity.

The recent Eighth USSR Writers' Congress convincingly showed that our literary figures are unanimous in their desire to help the party in restructuring the moral climate in society, in affirming everything that is progressive, and in combating negative phenomena, including those in the sphere of art. It is obvious that the development of literature under the new conditions will be the more successful, the more speedily success is achieved in overcoming the serious shortcomings in literary practice which were revealed with the utmost frankness and principledness by the delegates to the writers congress.

The scale of the renewal taking place in the country is today's yardstick for the creative intensity of our literature. Much has been given to the Soviet artist. The writer bears a great responsibility to society, and the majority of artists are profoundly aware of this. It is typical that, speaking about the urgent need to reorientate people's conscience and the importance of working in the new fashion, literary figures emphasize: It is necessary to begin with ourselves. This is perceived as the guarantee of the successful translation of the constructive ideas of the congress into real creative deeds.

"Do not forget the ordinary working man, look more often into his soul," Hero of Socialist Labor machine operator Nikolay Penin said during the Kuybyshev Oblast festival of Soviet literature. "The land depends on him, and he ought to come first in any book."

The working man..... No one can say that he has not been the subject of artistic works. But how many novels or novellas have appeared in the last few years which could be read at one sitting, which captivated and became imprinted in people's souls, which became the readers' companions in life? Unfortunately, there is nothing to boast about in this regard. The hero of our time has still to be embodied in works distinguished by their profound perception of character and their comprehension of the dialectics of reality. And what a need there is today for a colorful and living image of our contemporary man, the image of the builder and creater! How necessary it is that the images of people of energetic actions, clear conscience, lofty morals, and realistic views of the past and the present should stand out as large as life from the pages of novels and novellas, of poems and essays! Such works would deserve to be described as lessons in truth and conscience, lessons in civic awareness and Soviet patriotism, which elevate man spiritually and shape the ideological, political, and moral character of the individual.

The affirmation of the new social and societal climate in Soviet society often engenders unforeseen collisions and complex conflicts and problems worthy of artistic interpretation. And this demands of writers bold and original thinking and a close understanding of the essence of every fact. The creative union and its genre associations are called upon to help the writer in his present-day quest.

It is important to establish in the Writers Union an atmosphere ensuring that literary figures see it as their beloved home where they can always find support for interesting ideas and obtain comradely advice. Such an atmosphere in the union is inseparable from the mutual respect and mutual exactingness of its members who are working for one and the same cause.

The education of young authors must be of particular concern for writers' organizations. One cannot but be alarmed by the fact that, as the Credentials Commission report noted, only three of the delegates to the Eighth Writers' Congress were under 35 years of age. Another sad fact can be added to this: Even in Moscow, where fundamental work is being done among creative young people, the union has not a single member under 30 years of age. [paragraph continues]

Life demands a quest for new forms and methods for the education of authors embarking on a literary career and the improvement of already known ones. It could be quite useful to continue the tradition of skilled masters taking their younger talented colleagues under ktheir wings and educating the young ones in creative daring and tireless work with words.

Literary and artistic criticism has been subjected to justified complaints both at the congress and in the press. The efforts of producers of works of criticism and also the writers organizations and editorial offices of publishing houses, journals, and newspapers have to lead criticism away from the sphere of serving authors' self-esteem and ambitions and to overcome the use of evasive formulations and undeserved adjectives of praise. The purpose of criticism is to be a consistent fighter against dullness and triteness and for lofty ideological and artistic standards in every work.

Guided by Leninist stipulations in the sphere of cultural building, party committees are giving more attention to writers organizations. This is correct, because party concern has always helped to boost the creative and social activeness of literary figures.

It is a matter of honor for Soviet writers to link their creative aspirations and questing most closely with the fulfillment of the strategic tasks set for our people by the 27th party congress.

REFERENCE MADE TO GORBACHEV MEETING WITH WRITERS

PM061321 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURANAYA GAZETA in Russian on 6 August devotes page 3 to a LITERATURNAYA GAZETA poll: "Polemics" under the headline "The Literary Process: Painful Spots."

The feature is introduced by the following note: "What is the most acute and most painful spot in the contemporary literary process? What practical steps can be taken by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in pursuit of the line, mapped out by the Eighth USSR Writers Congress, of overcoming negative pehnomena in literature? We continue the publication of critics' answers to these questions by the Editorial Board, which began in the 23 July 1986 issue."

The feature consists of 10 statements by literary criticis, of about 500 words each, including one by Vasiliy Novikov who says among other things: "At the meeting with writers, M.S. Gorbachev said that restructuring has only just begun, that today we are only at the beginning of the set path, at the beginning. How much more still remains to be done! We obtained a clearer impression of this from M.S. Gorbachev's report to the party Central Committee June plenum and his speeches in the Far East."

AUTHORS CRITICIZED FOR 'FLIRTING WITH RELIGION'

PM051423 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 30 July carries on page 4 under the headline "Flirting With Religion" a 2,500-word article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences I. Kryvelev attacking the attitude taken to religion in some recent Soviet publications. Kryvelev states that "recently one increasingly encounters statements whose authors openly or scarcely discreptly" support the approach that religion has a "monopoly" on ethics. One such writer, he claims, is V. Bykov, who has written that religion "proclaims values that apply to all mankind and are important for all times and peoples." Quite a "clear attempt" to move in the direction of this "flirting with God," he continues, can be seen in C. Aytmatov's latest novel "Scaffold" [Plakha], in which an expelled seminarian searches for a middle way -- a "modern God" -- between the traditional image of God and atheism. V. Astafyev is also criticized for writing that, although religion has been taken away, "nothing has taken its place"

Kryvelev contests this view by stating that, although society has changed, religion's moral teachings have been "enshrined as something unchangeable and compulsory for all time." V. Bykov's claim that the Ten Commandments provided a code "by which we still live" is also quoted. Kryvelev refutes this by stating that the Bible preaches "unbridled bloodshed and killing," referring to the "torments beyond the grave" in the New Testament, and recalling the burnings at the stake during the Spanish inquisition. He concludes by stating that "the best and loftiest minds in mankind's history have fought selflessly" against spiritualism and that "our atheism is based on the foundation of scientific philosphy and is as unchanging as that philosophy."

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS ON MEDIA

PM061555 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 August, First Edition, carries a page 1 editorial on the start of the 1987 newspaper subscription campaign in the Soviet Union under the heading "Subscription Has Begun." "As is well known," the editorial says, "one can easily subscribe to the central newspapers," and now "restrictions on all republic, kray, oblast, and city newspapers and local radio and television programs have also been removed." The choice of newspaper or journal, it continues, is determined by many factors, but the main thing is "the substance of a publication, to what degree it reflects contemporary demands, whether it keeps pace with life, and whether it provides answers to disturbing questions." Readers always single out "those newspapers and journals which clearly report on the best experience; print profound, topical material; raise serious, socially significant problems; take an uncompromising attitude to negative phenomena; and provide extensive, truthful information on events," it concludes.

JUSTICE OFFICIAL ON ANTI-EMBEZZLEMENT CAMPAIGN

PM061058 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 August, Morning Edition, carries on page 3 under the headline "Instead of Inspectors," an interview with V. Naydenov, USSR deputy prosecutor general, by Yu. Feofanov, with date and place unspecified, on the measures being taken to combat embezzlement. Naydenov states that the legal control system "must absolutely rely on a well-conceived and scientifically substantiated system of team and shop financial autonomy and on everyday domestic economic self-monitoring." Although he believes that computers can "substantially improve the efficiency of accounting and monitoring," he nonetheless says that "investigation of major organized embezzlement has revealed the paradoxical situation whereby economic and financial discipline is blatantly violated at a number of enterprises and overreporting, theft, and bribery flourish, yet the computers regularly print out 'scientifically substantiated' reports about 'fulfillment and overfulfillment...'"

Noting that "economic losses" are promoted by "shortcomings in the economic law mechanism," he quotes the example that "in a number of places approximately half of all summer houses and personal construction projects are built using materials from nearby state construction sites" and suggests that the "chain of legal responsibility" be extended from the actual thieves themselves to include "the project managers, planners, and shift organizers who through their irresponsible and low-quality work allowed the conditions to be created for misappropriation of the people's property."

In conclusion, Feofanov asks a long question quoting numerous readers' letters criticizing the existing control system. Naydenov agrees with the criticisms and states that the "poor effectiveness of auditing and checks is largely conditioned by shortcomings in the material and technical base of analytic accounting and control and auditing activity."

UKRAINE SSR MINISTERS EXAMINE 6-MONTH RESULTS

AU071311 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 27 Jul 86 p 2

[Excerpts] At its session on 24 July, the Ukrainian Council of Ministers examined the results of fulfilling the state plan for economic and social development on the Ukrainian SSR and the Ukrainian SSR state budget in the first 6 months of the current year, and the measures to ensure the fulfillment of the 1986 plan, budget, and socialist pledges. Reports on the issues were delivered by V.A. Masol, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman and Gosplan chairman, and V.P. Kozeruk, Ukrainian minister of finance.

The session noted that, as a result of the work performed in the republic to implement the directives of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenu, the decisions of the 27th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party congresses, and of all working people's active participation in the pursuit of the strategy traced by the party, in the 6-month period definite changes for the better were made in national economic development.

The plan for marketing industrial production was fulfilled 102.3 percent. All oblasts, ministries, and departments -- excepr the Ukrainian Minister of Local Industry -- copied with the plan for this index. The value of production marketed in excess of the plan amounted to R1.5 million. Compared with the corresponding period of 1985, industrial production increased 5.5 percent against the 3.4 percent planned for the year.

The restructuring carried out in the agro-industrial complex has begun to exert a favorable influence on the results of its work. Compared with the first half of 1985, the purchase of cattle and fowl increased 8 percent, and those of milk and eggs, 5 percent. The volume of capital investments made and of construction and assembly works increased. The fulfillment of the plan for freight transportation by all means of transport improved.

The process of utilizing intensive factors of economic development intensified, and qualitative indexes improved. Labor productivity in industry rose 5.5 percent, and this was accountable for 99 percent of the increase obtained in production. The targets were met for incomes, for reducing prime costs, and for retail commodity turnover.

The Ukrainian SSR state budget for revenues was fulfilled 100.1 percent.

At the same time, the Ukrainian Council of Ministers noted that a number of Ukrainian ministries and departments failed to take all measures to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist party congresses, to overcome negative tendencies and bottlenecks in economic development, and to make use of the available reserves. A number of branches and oblasts are insufficiently determined and energetic in restructuring. Work still happens to be erratic, and substandard production still recurs. Wastefulness and the infringements of state discipline are permitted. More than 20 percent of enterprises fell short of the plan for production marketing with regard to obligations for supplies. [passage omitted]

B.V. Kachura, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, delivered a speech at the session of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers.

V.A. Sologub, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Trade Union Council chairman, participated in the session.

The session was addressed by A.P. Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Council fo Ministers chairman.

COAL INDUSTRY MINISTER ACCEPTS CRITICISM

LD062248 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 6 Aug 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] A joint session of the Energy and Science and Technology Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet was held in the Kremlin on 23 July. Our correspondents filmed a report in the conference room of the chambers.

Scarcely anyone among the deputies and specialists invited to the meeting would at this moment would have liked to find himself in the shoes of the USSR Minister of Coal Industry Mikhail Ivanovich Shchadov -- either when his turn came to present his report, or when deputies inundated him with questions, one more scathing then the other, or when members of the deputies' preparatory commission spoke. [video shows assembled deputies listening to speeches, the front bench of the platform includes Vice President Velikhov of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

The hard-hitting nature of the discussion was determined by the topic on the agenda: How is the coal industry meeting the targets of the country's energy program? How is fundamental modernization proceeding in the industry?

In the previous 5-year plan, the country's miners undersupplied the state to the tune of 145 million tons of coal. They would now appear to be emerging from the hold-up, having overfulfilled the plan for the first 6 months. But is such acceleration firmly backed up?

[Begin recording] [M.S. Zotov, chairman of the board of the USSR Bank for Financing Capital Investments, shown speaking from rostrum] In order to make all this possible, a base, a construction base, is needed. You have your own base, you have your own construction organizations. And it must be said the base is developing very badly. If you take just this period of this year -- I shall not mention the 11th 5-year Plan, it's all in the past -- currently the overall level of fulfillment may have improved a little over the first 6 months in the industry, but as far as your own base is concerned, Mikhail Ivanovich, you are running a 30-point shortfall [na 30 punktov vy idete nizhe]. Surely one should not tackle capital construction matters in such a manner? This involves the construction of housing and social and cultural amenities. This construction is going worse than construction in the Soviet Union as a whole. [end recording]

The proportion of heavy physical labor in the industry is high. Four in every 10 employees still carry out manual work. The equipment does not conform to present-day requirements by almost 50 percent. Deputies cited a striking fact. Units for coal-extracting complexes manufactured at the Kamenskiy machine-building works and the Druzhkovka works of the Ministry of Coal Industry break down more than 800 times a year.

[Begin recording] [Shchadov, speaking from rostrum] Acceleration is proceeding. We are reorganizing ourselves, we are reorganizing as the whole country is. But the reorganization is going slowly, and the deputies were right to criticize us. And we shall not allow, and we shall not be allowed, to fail in the fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th Party Congress. The miners are ready to fulfill the congress decisions, and will struggle to fulfill them. [end recording] [passage omitted]

PARTY-GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON TRADE OUTLINED

PM061409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 86 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Improving Planning, Economic Incentives, and Management in State Trade and Consumer Cooperatives."

The resolution notes that, as a result of the implementation of measures to increase production and improve the quality of consumer goods and further develop trade, consumer demand for food products and nonfood goods is being more fully met.

At the same time, the activity of state trade organizations and enterprises and consumer cooperatives and the standard of trade services for consumers fall short of present-day demands. Consumer demand is not studied properly. Industry is not being actively encouraged to produce the requisite consumer goods, improve their quality, and widen the range, and commodity resources are not being flexibly handled. At many stores and at public catering enterprises the range is limited and plentiful items are sometimes not available for sale. Consumers are right to criticize low standards of service, violations of trade rules, and the operational setup at many enterprises.

In order to fundamentally improve consumer trade services and satisfy consumer demand more fully in line with the program for increasing the people's prosperity, elaborated by the 27th CPSU Congress, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers saw fit to implement measures to improve planning, economic incentives, and management in state trade and consumer cooperatives; to widen the independence and strengthen the financial autonomy of enterprises and organizations on a self-financing basis; and to increase labor collectives' interest in and responsibility for the end results of work.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers believe that the main task for the USSR Ministry of Trade, Tsentrosoyuz, ministries and departments with trade networks, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, and local soviets is to meet increasing consumer demand for a variety of high-quality consumer goods, to actively encourage industry and other sectors to increase the production of goods, to substantially improve the quality and standard of services for Soviet people, and to comprehensively develop progressive forms and methods of trade organization.

It has been laid down that the aforementioned bodies are directly responsible for fulfilling the state plan for retail trade turnover, for developing trade, for making its activities more efficient, and for making extensive use of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. Trade management bodies and trade enterprises and organizations must represent and actively protect consumer interests and adopt a principled stance in mutual relations with suppliers of goods.

Ministries' and departments' responsibility for the unconditional fulfillment of targets for the production and prompt supply of consumer goods to the trade network has been increased.

Local soviets are being given wider rights in planning the development of trade and in flexible handling of commodity resources.

It is laid down in the resolution that in the 5-year and annual plans for economic and social development the following indicators are approved for union and autonomous republic trade ministries, kray and oblast (city) trade and public catering administrations, and other state trade management bodies, and enterprises (organizations) subordinate to them, to which the Statute on the Socialist State Production Enterprise applies: retail trade turnover excluding the volume of sales of alcoholic drinks, public catering trade turnover excluding sales of alcoholic drinks and the turnover of sales of their own products, ceilings for state centralized capital investments and construction, installation, and contract work, and commissioning of fixed capital, production capacities, and facilities on the basis of centralized capital investments.

It is envisaged that economic normatives and material incentives will be approved aimed at increasing the labor activeness of working people in trade, and their pay will depend on the end result of their work.

It was deemed necessary to implement measures to improve the activity of economic units (stores, dining establishments, and other facilities) which do not come under the Statute on the Socialist State Production Enterprise, on the basis of the all-round development and strengthening of internal financial autonomy.

The USSR Ministry of Trade, Tsentrosoyuz, union republic councils of ministers, and other ministers and departments with trade networks, local trade management bodies, and trade enterprises and organizations must ensure that there is a wide range of goods for sale and of public catering products in accordance with consumer demand. it is laid down that the lilsts of goods forwarded to stores must include goods for children, young people, and older persons in the main price brackets. Leaders of trade enterprises (organizations) and economic units are personally responsible for observance of the listed range of goods.

The evaluation of the economic activities of trade enterprises (organizations) is carried out by superior and local bodies when they sum up the results of work and socialist competition, proceeding on the basis of fulfillment of plans for retail trade turnover, public catering trade turnover or turnover of sales of their own goods, commissioning of fixed capital, production capacities, and facilities, and also the improvement of returns (profitability) on economic activities. In retail trade and public catering the evaluation of enterprises' (organizations') activity also hinges on observance of the listed range of goods (products), the trade rules, the quality and standard of services, and the absence of consumer complaints. In wholesale trade fulfillment of pledges on supplies of goods in accordance with contracts is among the main indicators used in the evaluation of enterprises' (organizations') activities.

In order to improve trade management, ensure the rational distribution and specizlization of the trade network, and eliminate the multitier structure and duplication of functions in management, the USSR Trade Ministry, Tsentrosoyuz, other ministries and departments with trade networks, and union republic councils of ministers are instructed to adopt the requisite measures to improve the sector's organizational structure.

It was deemed expedient to develop in Moscow and Leningrad, the capitals of union and autonomous republics, kray and oblast centers, and other cities a network of stores for the sale of fashionable goods in particular and stores trading in locally produced goods.

In order to ensure coordination between retail trade turnover and plans for the production and supplies of consumer goods it is planned to implement measures to improve the economic relationship between trade enterprises (organizations) and production associations (enterprises) producing consumer goods and to increase the role of trade in creating the range and improving the quality of consumer goods being produced.

Guidelines for the use of enterprises' (organizations') planned and actual income have been laid down.

Measures are envisaged on the production and social development of enterprises (organizations), and the role of credit in improving their economic activities is being strengthened.

The existing procedure for the allocation of funds for the development of the material and technical base of trade and public catering by USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers is retained, as is the procedure for planning, projecting, funding, and accounting of capital investments in the construction and equipping of retail trade and public catering enterprises.

In order to improve consumer trade services, ensure that trade and public catering enterprises (organizations) operate at convenient times, expand seasonal trade, and carry out other work it has been deemed necessary:

to authorize the recruitment of working people of all categories on dual jobholding terms (at the same or another enterprise) in their free time away from their main work to sell vegetables, fruit, juice, and seasonal goods and to perform loading and unloading, maintenance, and other operations;

to widen the practice of part-time employment of students, pensioners, and other people not engaged in social production, especially when trade is at its busiest;

to consult with local ispolkoms and introduce a work schedule that takes into account the interests of the population.

Enterprises and organizations (construction apart) in the USSR Trade Ministry and consumer cooperative system and other ministers' and departments' trade enterprises (organizations) are transferring to the new management condition in 1987.

Union republic Communist Party central committees and councils of ministers and local party and soviet bodies are instructed to pay greater attention to questions of improving the activity of trade enterprises and organizations and give them every assistance in preparing for and effecting the switch to the new management conditions. Special attention was paid to increasing the responsibility of trade and public catering leaders and specialists for the improvement of consumer services, for effective management, and for the thorough assimilation and skillful use of modern methods of planning, economic incentives, and management.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers expressed firm confidence that labor collectives in state trade and consumer cooperatives, party, soviet, and economic bodies, and trade union and Komsomol bodies will make effective use of the new management conditions, considerably improve the satisfaction of consumer demand for a variety of quality goods, improve the standard of consumer services, and make a fitting contribution to the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

FORUM DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL SHORTCOMINGS

LD062119 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] In the CPSU Central Committee today a conference took place of first secretaries of party obkoms, chairman of the Councils of Ministers of autonomous republics and oblispolkoms from a number of oblasts and autonomous republics of the central, Volgo-Vyatskiy, North-Western, and other economic regions of the RSFSR, senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR and RSFSR Councils of Ministers, and the heads of the USSR and RSFSR state Agro-Industrial Committees.

The conference was attended by Vorotnikov and Zaykov, members of the CPSU Central Commitee Politburo, Nikonov and Razumovskiy, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee, and Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee.

The conference examined questions of strengthening the organizational and political work of party, local soviet, and economic bodies aimed at boosting the quality and pace of harvesting cereals and other agricultural crops, the stockpiling of feed and the preparation of livestock farms for the winter, and the development of storage depots for potatoes, fruit, and vegetable produce.

In the report given by Yermin, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the RSFSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, and in other contributions, it was pointed out that the collectives of State Agro-Industrial Committee enterprises and organizations have embarked on the final and most intensive phase of agricultural work -- the harvesting of the grown crop, laying in feeds stocks, and the preparation of farms for the wintering of livestock. In many farms this work is being carried out in an organized manner. There -- better than in previous years -- work is going to lay in feed stocks. The harvesting of cereal crops, the purchasing of early potatoes, the pulling of flax, and other work are proceeding in good time.

However, as the conference noted, in a number of places this work is being performed very late, which causes a reduction in the quality of the produce and losses.

Quite a few farms are allowing an unjustified slackening of the pace of feed stockpiling. They have embarked on cereal harvesting in a disorganized way and permit sluggishness in work to harvest flax, potatoes, and vegetable crops.

The conference sharply criticized leaders of the oblasts and autonomous republics who have permitted lagging behind in the construction and commissioning of storage depots for potatoes, vegetables and fruit, and of feed preparation workshops.

Measures were outlined to eliminate the existing shortcomings in the organization of harvest work and to prepare farms for the wintering of livestock.

The conference was addressed by Comrades Zaykov and Kokonov.

CURRENT HARVEST TERMED 'MORE ORGANIZED'

LD061538 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Today we received data from the Central Statistical Administration on the progress of the harvest and preparations for next year's harvest. Throughout the country as a whole, grain and pulse crops have been reaped on over 41 million hectares, and on almost 38 million hectares the grain crops have been threshed, which amounts to 92 percent of the amount reaped. The frontiers of the harvest have moved forward into the Kostroma, Vologda, Perm, and Kurgan oblasts. Farms in such major Siberian oblasts as Omsk and Novosibirsk, and also in Krasnoyarsk Kray, have joined in the harvest. Machine-operators in Belorussia, the Soviet Baltic republics, Orenburg oblast, the Central Chernozem Zone and the Volga-Vyatka region are carrying out mass harvesting.

In general, harvesting is more organized than in previous years. However, in Kalinin, Ivanovo, Smolensk and Vladimir Oblasts, work is slow, threby risking the loss of a good deal of grain. The Soviet State Agro-Industrial Committee thinks that the chiefs of farms and rayon Agro-Industrial Association soviets in these oblasts should take the most energetic measures to speed up threshing and reaping so as to avert grain shedding and spoilage.

In the country as a whole, the flow of grain into state granaries has increased. The organization of procurement of strong, hard, and valuable varieties of wheat is unprecedented in excellence. Such varieties are essential for high-quality bread, and also macaroni and confectionery products. The grain growers of the Russian Federation and the Ukraine have already overfulfilled their strong wheat plan. Especially good work is being done by farmers and procurers in the Kuban, Stavropolye, the Don, Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, and Kirovograd Oblasts.

Simultaneously with the harvest, farmers are preparing for next year's harvest. Sowing of winter crops has started in Siberia and the most northern oblasts of the European part of the country, and also in Bashkiriya and the Zauralye. In all, over a quarter of a million hectares have been sown with rye wheat and barley.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1000 GMT on 6 August adds: "The rates for the laying-in of fodder in a number of republics, krays and oblasts are high; however, less than the planned volume of forage has been procured for the winter period."]

HEAVY RAINFALL HAMPERS MARITIME KRAY HARVEST

LD071643 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] There have been rain downpours and thunderstorms over maritime Kray's main vegetable-growing areas which have hampered the harvest there. In certain places of the Razdolnoye River Basin, where cucumber and tomato plantations are concentrated, almost 1 and 1/2 times the monthly norm for precipitation fell in a few hours. Harvesting began today as the water level began to fall.

REPORT ON AGRICULTRUAL DEVELOPMENTS AS OF 7 AUG

ID080335 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwide indicted, on 7 August. GMT times of broadcast are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Dust storms in Shaartuz Rayon in Tajikistan on 4-5 August damaged almost 7,000 hectares of cotton and corn. Agro-industrial workers of the rayon still intend to fulfill their pledge for the year. An operations headquarters has been created to deal with the consequences of the storms. (0030)

Some 1.2 million tons of coarse fodder have been laid in to date in Tajikistan. This is 75 percent of the annual task. However, as our correspondent notes, the rate of this year's harvest is lower than last year's. This is a result not only of poor weather conditions, but also of irresponsibility of individual managers of kolkhozes and sovkhozes for whom fodder is still a matter of secondary importance. Indicators are worse than last year in Leninabad, Kurgan-Tyubinskiy, Kulyab Oblast, and in Pamir farms. (0330)

The mechanized workers of the Vaksh Valley in Tajikistan have started the mass harvesting of corn, which occupies a total area of more than 18,000 hectares. (0400)

Today on completion of thrashing early grain crops in the Belgorod Oblast was reported. Such reports are increasingly frequent in our post, and that is natural, for harvesting is in full swing throughout the country. The grain crops are already being thrashed on the 40 millionth hectare -- that is more than a third of all sown areas. The farms of Ukraine, for example, have already sent more than 10 million tons of grain. Over 3.5 million tons are on the account of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kuban; almost 2 million tons on the account of the Stavropol Toilers. (1000)

The procurement of foder is continuing, and is particularly well organized in Belorussia, Lithuania, Estonia, and Tajikistan. In the Russian Federation hay-making is proceeding successfully in Leningrad, Vladimir, Bryansk, and many other oblasts. However, the rate of fodder procurement is very low in Komi, ASSR and Orlov, Perm and Vologda Oblasts. In general the non-Chernozem Zone is lagging behind last year's rate. In terms of fodder units, the plan here has not even been half fulfilled. This year the grass crop in Kazakhstan is not bad, with 1.5 million tons more hay laid in than in the same period last year. However, the first cut is not complete because for "a number of reasons" the work rate is not as fast. In abut 3 weeks time the mass grain harvesting starts in the republic. (1100)

Farmers have carried out harvesting on over half the bread grain area of almost 3 million hectares in Belorussia. (1400)

Farms in the southern rayons of the Perm Oblast have started winter rye harvesting on 250,000 hectares. Each farm plans to spend no more than 10-12 days on this operation. (1800)

SU-25 AIRCRAFT REPORTEDLY DEPLOYED IN FAR EAST

HK080613 Hong Kong AFP in English 0553 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 8 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union has deployed about 20 of its most sophisticated ground-attack aircraft in the Far East, the SANKEI SHIMBUN reported Friday.

The daily, which often reflects Japanese Defense Agency thinking, quoted international military sources here as saying that the Sukhoi-25 (SU-25) jets were stationed near Spassk, about 160 kilometers (100 miles) north of Vladivostok near the China-Soviet frontier.

The SU-25's codenamed Frogfoot by NATO, could be used to support the North Korean Air Force in the event of an emergency on the Korean peninsula, SANKEI SHIMBUN said.

The aircraft had proven tremendously effective during anti-guerrilla operations in Afghanistan, the paper said.

It pointed to the possibility of SU-25's being transferred to Sakhalin Island, or to four Soviet-held islands off eastern Hokkaido which Japan claims as their own.

No immediate confirmation was available from the defense agency of the report.

SOUTHERN GROUP OF FORCES CHIEFS REVIEW FIRE TRAINING

PM291225 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jul 86 Second Edition p 2

[Lieutenant Colonel A. Kosilov report: "Methods Conference"]

[Text] A methodological conference on tactical-fire training for motorized riflemen and tankmen has been held at the Southern Group of Forces training center. Its participants were acquainted with modern methods of training troops in precision firing using tank and infantry combat vehicle armaments and all types of small arms during the performance of combat training tasks.

A report was delivered to the conference by Major General Yu. Vodolazov, first deputy commander of the Southern Group of Forces. Specific ways of improving the field training of unit and subunit personnel and of increasing the effectiveness and quality of classes, training, and exercises were outlined. Those present exchanged experience of the organization of the training process and familiarized themselves with advanced methods of conducting training tests, tank firing and marksmanship practice, tactical-drill studies in fire control, and so forth.

LUSHEV ADDRESSES, KULIKOV ATTENDS GSFG PARTY AKTIV

PM281416 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jul 86 Second Edition p 2

[Own correspondent Major I. Kosenko report: "More Initiative and Purposefulness. Party Aktiv Meeting"]

[Text] The radical changes which are currently taking place in the party and the country are also reflected in the life and activities of the Communists of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. [paragraph continues]

Many cogent examples which bear this out were cited at a meeting here today of the party aktiv which discussed the results of the work of the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum and the tasks which ensure from its decisions.

What do these changes consist of? They consist of the Communists' greater awareness of their personal responsibility for the tasks entrusted to them, their mastering of more effective forms and methods of work, and their increased intolerance of indulgence and inertia. This is conducive to the enhancement of the combat readiness of units and formations and strengthened organization and order in military collectives.

Dwelling on these and other positive changes, the rapporteur, Army General P. Lushev, emphasized that what is expected of every Communist today no matter where he works are more bold actions and persistence in striving for high end results in any work. It is necessary to firmly establish an atmosphere of high exactingness and efficiency everywhere.

The report and the speeches of Lieutenant General N. Moiseyev, member of the military Council and chief of the group's Political Directorate, and of Comrades V. Achalov, M. Osinin, B. Shein, V. Pokhodenko, and others noted that this kind of atmosphere is being established increasingly energetically, consistently, and persistently. It is beginning to produce real practical returns.

At the same time it was acknowledged at the meeting that a switch to modern methods and style is not yet visible everywhere. In some places formalism, bureaucracy, complacency, and arrogance are still entrenched. There is evidence of a tendency to depend on others, of a desire to change nothing, not to burden onself with a quest for new, more effective solutions to the tasks raised by life. The report and the speeches criticized shortcomings in the work of Communists in the directorates headed by lieutenant General V. Sadovnikov and Major General L. Shcherbakov, and in the work of the group's other directorates and service.

There still are Communist-leaders who in theory actively advocate restructuring while doing precious little in practice to master modern work methods and preferring to follow the beaten track. When such comrades are rebuked for their inertia or even poor work, they try to justify themselves by citing many reasons, circumstances, and so forth. Yet it is necessary to seek the causes above all within oneself, within one's own methods and style of work, and not "outside." More initiative and purposefulness -- this is what is needed today. Obsolete schemes must be resolutely renounced; we must finally realize that we cannot achieve the new quality of work by following these schemes. This applies in particular to Lieutenant Colonels G. Obysov and V. Buslovskiy, and other Communist-leaders.

Restructuring, it was stressed at the meeting, must begin by developing the independence, initiative, and assertiveness of primary party organizations and enhancing the initiative and activeness of Communists. This is the main component to which special attention was devoted at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum. It will have to be tackled in earnest. Party committees and bureaus are called upon to set the tone. The forms and methods of their work must be distinguished by their diversity, purposefulness, and effectiveness. This will be achieved everywhere if it is ensured that the main focus is on people, on vital concerns -- this is the essence of the restructuring of party work. Now, however, it is important not just to talk about restructuring, it is necessary to "highlight" the best examples of this work, to pay attention to any new developments, and to introduce leading experience in the work of all party organizations.

Particular attention was paid at the meeting to questions of the enhancement of the Communists' vanguard role. The speeches noted that certain party members' words are at variance with their actions. The vanguard role, after all, is not an abstract concept. It is expressed in specific steps and actions. For a Communist in the Army, to be in the vanguard means to be a person of high morals and professional competence, to be ready to accept responsibility for everything that is happening in the collective, and to be closely in touch with the people. He must set an example to nonparty people in the discharge of his official duty, in coping with his obligations, and in waging the struggle for high combat readiness.

There was a pointed discussion on questions pertaining to the strengthening of military discipline and organization and order. We must seek to achieve a situation whereby every Communist regards this task as his vital concern and makes a tangible contribution to its solution. It was stressed that the emphasis here must be on the intensification of individual educational work with people.

Much work awaits commanders, political organizers, and party organizations in stepping up ideological and political education work to ensure that the ideas and principles of the 27th party congress and the June plenum are impressed on the hearts and minds of all servicemen. It is important to avoid here the bureaucracy and formalism which some people find very hard to cast off. This is characteristic in particular of the party organizations whose membership includes the Communist officers V. Yegorychev, B. Zemtsov, and V. Baranov. Serious complaints were leveled against a number of agitation and propaganda collectives and groups which are slow to disseminate party decisions and also against officer centers and clubs which make poor use of the means and opportunities at their disposal.

The meeting participants discussed the need to improve party leadership of the Komsomol. It must be implemented through personal contact with older comrades, their attention and concern, their ability to inspire young people, and their active support for the latters' useful steps and initiatives, rather than through a stream of directives and instructions.

Much attention was devoted to questions of cadre training and the enhancement of the role and effectiveness of socialist competition and the active and militant stance of people's control. There was an animated discussion of the ways to overcome the shortcomings revealed in the course of summer combat training.

The party aktiv meeting was addressed by Marshal of the Soviet Union U. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joined Armed Forces.

VOYAGE DESCRIBED, CHERNAVIN CITED ON NAVY POTENTIAL

PM010836 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 July, first edition, carries on pages 1 and 6 under the headline "Busy Compass Points" a report by special correspondent A. Gorokhov on the latest voyage of the missile cruiser Slava. Gorohkov writes:

"As a rule, NATO frigates meet ships leaving Sevastopol in the Black Sea. Uncle Michael -- an intelligence cutter -- waits for them at the entrance to the Bosphorus, which translates from the Greek as 'ox ford.' Sharp photographers take point-blank range photographs of everything -- from radar antennas to rivets.

"The crew of the Slava pays no attention to the cutter: First, they are used to it, and second, they are busy. 'Entered the straits, depth 62 meters,' Captain 3d Class Igor Mochalov, chief navigator, noted in his log. Things were busy on the bridge, they have no time for the European and Asian scenery. Only when the cruiser has passed the line of Capes Kavak and Ahirkapi does everyone breathe easy: They are through the 'narrows!'

"The Sea of Marmara brings to mind turbid waters and... numerous overflights by Turkish and Greek aircraft. The Aegean has impressive ultramarine waves, as if someone had tired of mixing the paint. The NATO mission there is even more extensive: Frigates rush about, various helicopters form up and whirr, and fighters rustle by at 'low speed.' Suddenly a four-engined P-3C Orion appears.

"'It's American,' Ensign Dmitriy Kovalenko,. senior signalman, explained, twirling his long mustache, 'from the 27th Patrol Squadron, Sigonella Base, Sicily...'

"The Mediterranean is the most important part of the NATO Southern European theater.

"'According to the NATO "scenario," this theater encompasses Italy, Greece, Turkey, the Mediterranean, the Sea of Marmara, and the southern part of the Black Sea,' Fleet Admiral M. Khronopulo told me. 'The Mediterranean has the main positions on the "forward sea borders" of NATO's southern flank. It is seen as one of the main springboards for operations against the Warsaw Pact states and for blockading the Soviet Navy in its own waters. Moreover, the presence there of the U.S. 6th Fleet -- the "spear and shield of U.S. policy" and, it must be said, the most combat ready of all USN formations -- makes it possible, so it is thought overseas, to combat regimes and national liberation movements not to Washington's liking in North Africa and the Near East. In the postwar years this fleet has participated in various kinds of aggressive actions around 150 times....'"

Gorokhov goes on to talk to Rear Admiral V. Nekrasov, who is identified as "member of the military council and chief of the Black Fleet Political Directorate," on the subject of socialist competition among seamen.

Gorokhov's reportage concludes as follows: "Hero of the Soviet Union Fleet Admiral V. N. Chernavin, commander in chief of the Soviet Navy, said in conversation with this PRAVDA correspondent:

"'The Soviet Navy, like the other branches of the Soviet Armed Forces, is developing within the limits necessary for our country's defense and stands guard over the motherland's security and the peaceful labor of Soviet people and the peoples of the socialist countries.

"'The Navy's main strike force is its SSBN's, for which there are no inaccessible areas in the world's oceans, and naval aviation. Surface seamen have at their disposal aircraft carrier cruisers, nuclear missile cruisers, large anti-submarine warfare ships, destroyers.... The marines have landing craft, antitank equipment, and other combat vehicles. Shore-based missile and artillery units have effective weapons.

"'The Soviet Navy has great firepower and is highly mobile. It is capable of conducting combat actions in various parts of the world's oceans against an aggressor's ships both at sea and at bases, and of destroying an aggressor's shore-based facilities. I stress that there has never been a case of a Soviet warship attacking or threatening another country's ships or seaboard. However, I would remind you that the Soviet Navy's strategic forces are constantly ready to inflict a retaliatory strike....'"